The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. I. N° 103. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED..... £2 12 0 / UN-STAMPED.... 1 6 0

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1859. PRICE ONE PENNY.

David London

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
Fourth Appearance of Mr. T. C. KING, who, having recovered from his recent illness, is engaged for twelve nights.
Every Evening Mr. Ellerton, Mr. Bruce Norton.
Under the patronage of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Lady Bayerse, who have signified their intention of being present.
BENEFIT OF MR. J. STINTON.
ON THIS EVENING (WEDNESDAY), DEC. 14th, 1859,
the Performance will commence with the celebrated Drama of
THE BROKEN SWORD.
Baron, - - - Mr. T. C. King,
Estelle, - - - Miss Annie Parker,
IRISH BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT—Miss Merriton and the Corps de Ballet.
After which the laughable Farce, entitled
A GAME AT ROMPS.
Dame Rhododendron (Tutor to Julian) Mr. W. Ellerton.
To coincide with Haines Beautiful and Interesting Drama of
ALICE GREY, THE SUSPECTED ONE;
Or the Moral Brand.
Lord Baxter - - - Mr. B. Norton.
Sir Jeremy Jenkinson (From Norton Folgate) Mr. W. Ellerton.
Major Collins (a returned Transport) Mr. H. Webb.
Boxes, 2s.; Pit 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper ditto, 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO, DUBLIN.
A RETURN VISIT OF
THE CELEBRATED AND ORIGINAL
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
FOR A SHORT PERIOD ONLY,
Commencing Monday, December 26, 1859.
Full particulars will be duly announced.
Secretary, H. MONTAGUE.

ROTUNDO—THIS EVENING, (WEDNESDAY), and four following evenings,
MR. HENRY
will give his extensive Demonstrations of the HEAVENS, with MUSIC from HAYDN'S CREATION.
TO-NIGHT,
At a Quarter past Eight. Doors open at Half-past Seven.
The Morning Performance will take place THIS DAY, at Two; and on Saturday, 17th, at Two o'Clock. See bills.

ROYAL IRISH INSTITUTION, COLLEGE-STREET
On THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, 14th instant,
And every Evening during the week,
PROFESSOR GLOVER,
(Editor of Moore's Irish Melodies),
Will give his READINGS and VOCAL ILLUSTRATIONS of
MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES,
With Critical, Historical, and Suggestive Observations on the manner of Singing them.
Also, Miscellaneous Selections from other eminent Composers.
Admission—One Shilling and Two Shillings. To commence at Eight o'clock. For particulars see Programme.
N.B.—Morning Performance on Tuesday and Saturday, at half-past Two o'clock.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY,
CONCERT ROOMS, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.
The Members are informed that the FIRST Grand Concert for the season will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, the 16th instant, at half-past Eight o'clock.
The Programme will include "Sinfonia," Ries; Overtures to the "Fair Bergerist," Spohr; and "Massaniello," Auber; Triple Concerto, Beethoven.
Artistes engaged expressly for this occasion—Charles Halle, M. Sainton, and Signor Piatti.
Tickets will be issued This Day, from 4 to half-past 5 o'clock.
(By Order)
HENRY BUSSELL, Secretary.
N.B.—There will be a Ballot on Wednesday, the 14th instant, and Members having friends to propose are requested to furnish the necessary information.
Committee-rooms, 7, Westmoreland-street.

DUBLIN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.
GREAT AGGREGATE MEETING OF PROTESTANTS,
TO DENOUNCE UPON
THE EXISTING CRISIS OF AFFAIRS,
And the consequent Duties of Irish Protestants.
A GREAT PROTESTANT MEETING will be held in the METROPOLITAN HALL, Lower Abbey-street, on the Evening of THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at Eight o'clock, to adopt an Address of admonition to the disaffected Subjects of the Queen in Ireland on their hopes of
A FRENCH INVASION,
and to pass resolutions as to the mind and duties of Irish Protestants.
(By order of the Committee)
T. H. THOMPSON, Chairman.
S. G. POTTER, Clk., } Hon.
J. MARTIN, } Secs.
ADMISSION BY TICKET.
Tickets for the platform and reserved seats to be had of Messrs. Bell & Herbert, Booksellers, Grafton-street; and Curry & Co., Parliament-street.
Other Tickets may be obtained at the Committee-rooms, 8, Lower Abbey-street.

NOTICE.—The Public are respectfully informed that in consequence of Christmas Day falling this year on Sunday, it is the intention to Close our Establishment on Monday, the 26th inst.
PIM, BROTHERS, & CO.
Corner of Great Georges'-street, December 10, 1859.

AT A MEETING of the Assistants in the employment of Messrs. Todd, Burns, and Co., held in the News Room, Bachelor's-walk, it was unanimously resolved that the best thanks of the assistants are due to their employers, for their liberality in closing them (unsolicited) a holiday on Monday, 26th instant.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—The Winter Show of fat cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, agricultural and dairy produce, implements, &c., will be opened to the public on Monday next at twelve o'clock. Admission one shilling—children sixpence.
On Tuesday evening, from seven to nine o'clock, when the Agricultural Hall will be illuminated with gas—admission sixpence.
On Wednesday, at nine o'clock a.m., admission one shilling—children sixpence.
His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has signified his intention of visiting the show on Tuesday. A military band will be in attendance.
WILLIAM EDWARD STEELE, M.D.,
Assistant Secretary.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.
FAT CATTLE SHOW.
THE "DUBLIN MANURE COMPANY" will exhibit at this show, and be prepared to enter into Contracts for the ensuing delivery of their Manures. WHEAT and GRASS MANURES always ready. Respectable Agents required in Districts not represented. Farmers and buyers literally dealt with. For testimonials, analysis, &c., apply at their Stall, in the Show Yard; or at the Office,
20, USHER'S QUAY, DUBLIN.
JOSEPH WONFOR, F.C.S.I. Manager.

NEW MOLYNEUX ASYLUM & CHURCH, UPPER LEESON-STREET.
"A Well Wisher" to the New Molyneux Asylum Building Fund offers £50 towards the object, on condition that before the 1st January, 1860, the sum of £500 shall be contributed by other friends in answer to this suggestion.
Contributions will be thankfully received by FRANCIS LOW, Esq., Bank, Low, and Finn's Bank, College-green; or any of the published Collectors.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
INVITATION TO MR. NUGENT, OF COOK-STREET.
Roman Catholic Friends, come to the debate in the Fishamble-street Rooms, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14th, 1859, at Half-past Seven o'clock.
Subject.—Is there a Purgatory?
Dr. GRAHAM M'GOGHAN will, (God willing), preside.
If we can any priest know whether a soul has entered or left what is called purgatory?
If purgatory be true, must not Rome's doctrine of the sacraments be false?
For a dying Roman Catholic receives absolution to take away his mortal sin, and the Eucharist to take away his venial sin, and Extreme Unction to take away the remains of sin, and, probably, sufficient indulgence to take away the temporal punishment due to sin.
What, then, is left for purgatory?
It cannot be said only for money, how hard is the lot of the poor!
Hearken, St. James—"Hearken, my dearest brethren: hath not God chosen the poor in this world, rich in faith, and heirs of the kingdom which God hath promised to them that love him"?—James ii. 5, Roman Catholic Bible.
How can any Roman Catholic have peace in his soul if he believe in the doctrine of purgatory?
Did not our Lord say to the thief on the cross, "This day thou shalt be with me in Paradise"?—Luke xxiii. 43, Roman Catholic Bible.
What necessity can there be for purgatory, if Christ exhausted the curse of sin—i.e., emptied or drew them out "to the very bottom," as Isaiah and perfect redemption"?—Note in Roman Catholic Bible, Isaiah liii. v. 26.
Roman Catholics are especially invited to attend.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholic Friends, come to the Debate in the Oriel-street Rooms, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 14th, 1859, at half-past seven o'clock.
Subject.—Was the Reformation a blessing to Ireland?
Dr. MATTHEW TRACY will (God willing) preside.
During the four hundred and forty years that intervened between the commencement of the English dominion in Ireland in 1172, and the Reformation in 1612, the Irish people were known only as the 'Irish enemies;' they were denominated 'Irish enemies' in all the Royal Charters, Royal Charters, and Acts of Parliament during that period. It was their legal and technical description.
During that time, any person of English descent might murder a native Irishman or woman with perfect impunity; such murder was not even a crime in the eye of the law than the killing of a rabid or venomous animal."—Ireland, Native and Saxon. By Daniel O'Connell, M.P., vol. I. p. 3.
Were not all the people of England Roman Catholics during this period?
Was not the English kings the Pope's deputy-governors in Ireland during this period?
Is not the Roman Catholic kings and people of England rob and plunder the people of Ireland for 440 years, by virtue of Pope Adrian IV.'s Bull to Henry II. of England?—See Lanigan, vol. iv., pp. 164, 165.
All Roman Catholics are specially invited to attend.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS
The Committee of the Dublin Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals beg to make an earnest appeal to the friends of humanity for support, to enable them to continue to carry out the objects of a society whose operations continue in active and efficient operation.
The funds to the credit of the society are at present so low that unless a more humane public will come forward with that assistance which their society so highly deserves, the committee will most reluctantly be compelled to relinquish their trust, and discontinue their exertions for the alleviation of the sufferings of the brute creation.
Any pecuniary donation or subscription will be thankfully received by the Treasurer of the committee; by the bankers, Messrs. LaTouche, Castle-street, Messrs. Bell & Co., Henry-street; by the collector, Mr. L. Lee; or by the honorary secretary.
(By order of the Committee)
THOMAS F. BRADY, Hon. Secretary.
Offices, 6, Lower Sackville-street,
December, 1859.

TO THE UNMARRIED.
IF YOU WISH TO MARRY, send a Stamped addressed envelope to the Advertiser, who will put you in possession of a number of which you can win the affections of as many persons as your heart may desire. This is suitable for all ages, for the old or young, rich or poor, whether of prepossessing appearance or otherwise. Address Mr. I. C. CLINTON, 76, Thomas-street, Dublin.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
On Saturday, 24th DECEMBER, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class RETURN TICKETS will be issued from all stations, at a
SINGLE FARE for the DOUBLE JOURNEY,
Available for Return by any Train (according to Class) up to TUESDAY, the 27th DECEMBER, 1859; and 1st and 2nd Class RETURN TICKETS (at the usual Fares) issued from the 26th, to MONDAY, the 26th DECEMBER, 1859, will be available up to and including MONDAY, 2nd JANUARY, 1860.
By Order,
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin,
December, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
DUBLIN TO SLIGO IN NINE AND A HALF HOURS.
By the Shortest and most Direct Route.
THREE DAILY COMMUNICATIONS EACH WAY BETWEEN DUBLIN AND SLIGO.
FROM DUBLIN TO SLIGO.
7 0 a.m. Train to Longford, thence per Coach.
10 30 " do. do.
7 15 p.m. Mail Train to Mullingar, thence per Coach.
FROM SLIGO TO DUBLIN.
6 15 a.m. Coach to Longford, thence per 2 55 p.m. Train.
10 0 a.m. do. do 6 0 p.m. "
5 45 p.m. do. to Mullingar, thence per 3 13 a.m. "
FARES.
1st Class and Inside Coach, £1 5 0
2nd Class and Outside, - 0 18 0
3rd Class and Outside, - 0 13 6
N.B.—The 10-30 a.m. Train to Longford, and the Coach in connection with it, and the 8-15 a.m. Coach from Sligo, in connection with the 2-55 p.m. Train from Longford to Dublin, are Express Conveyances, and perform the journey each way between Dublin and Sligo in nine hours and a half.
W. FORBES, Manager.

Landed Estates Court.

GENERAL NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS.
In the Matter of the Estate of Charles Thomas Gore Ormsby, a minor, Owner; Ex parte James Hamilton Moore, Petitioner.
THE Court having ordered a SALE of the Lands of LISSAVALLY, otherwise Lissavooly, otherwise Lissawully, in the Barony of Carberry, and county of SLIGO. All parties objecting to such sale of the said Lands are hereby required to take notice of such order; and all persons having claims thereon may file such claims, duly verified, with the Clerk of the Records.
Dated this 7th day of December, 1859.
C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.
ABBOTT and MOORE, Solicitors.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.
SALE ON TUESDAY, the 20th day of DECEMBER, 1859.
In the Matter of the Estate of Edward Evans, Owner; Ex parte Thomas Fyke, Petitioner.
THE Honourable Judge LONGFIELD will, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of DECEMBER, 1859, at the hour of Twelve o'clock at noon, SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Landed Estates Court, No. 14, Henrietta-street, Dublin, the following Valuable Leasehold Estates, situate in the Barony of Lower Ormond and County of Tipperary, in Two Lots, viz:—
LOT No. 1—Comprising the DWELLING-HOUSE and LANDS OF RAHINANE, otherwise called SOUTHPARK, containing 174a. 0r. 21p. statute measure, held under lease for 999 years, from 1st November, 1853, subject to the yearly head rent of £117 16s. 9d., and producing the nett yearly profit rent of £122 18s. 9d.
LOT No. 2—Comprising the LANDS OF TURLOUGH, containing 58a. 2r. 35p. statute measure, held under lease for 999 years, from 1st November, 1853, subject to the yearly head rent of £12 14s. 9d., and producing the nett yearly profit rent of £12 5s. 3d.
RICHARD H. V. ARCHER, Chief Clerk.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.
Lot No. 1 is situate in a remarkably quiet district, and is distant 5 miles from Parsonstown, and 9 miles from Roscrea, both railway stations and excellent market towns; the lands are also distant 2 miles from the packet station of Portumna, and 3 miles from the town of Portumna. The house is a most desirable residence, situate in the middle of a thickly-inhabited neighbourhood and sporting country; it is built in the modern style, is commodious, and is in excellent repair; the offices are extensive and convenient. The lands are of excellent quality, and well adapted for either tillage or grazing—they are tastefully planted and are under grass, with the exception of about 3 acres. Within the last six years a sum of over £1,100 has been expended in permanent improvements on the house and lands. There is a good walled-in garden and two enclosed yards attached to the house. The church and post office are within five minutes' walk of the house.
The Lands comprising Lot No. 2 are enclosed in a ring fence, and form an excellent grass farm; the soil is very rich, it consists entirely of ancient meadow, which has not been broken up for a considerable number of years. It adjoins Lot No. 1.
For Rentals and further particulars apply at the Court, No. 14, Henrietta-street, Dublin;
JOHN JULIAN, Solicitor, having carriage of the sale, 52, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin, and Parsonstown; and
EDWARD EVANS, Esq., the owner, Southpark, Shinrone.
Private Proposals will be received by the Solicitor having carriage up to the 12th day of December, 1859.

Houses and Lands.

MRS. HARRICKS, Retiring from Business, will dispose of the interest in the House, 25, WESTMORELAND-STREET, or will set it at an Annual Rent.

THE HOUSE, or Part, to be Set Furnished, for the Winter Season.—Apply at Sea View House, Bray.

Lodgings.

TO BE LET, in a highly-respectable locality, within five minutes' walk of the General Post-office, a Front and Back Drawing-room, Unfurnished, with Kitchen, Coal-vault, and attendance, if required. Or, one or two gentlemen can be accommodated with Sitting-room and Bed-room Furnished, with attendance, and partial Board. The Apartments are large, airy, and neat.
For address apply to "S. B. M.," at the Office of this Paper.

Auctions.

BOOKS—No 8, DOLIER-STREET.
Extensive Sale of Books and Illustrated Works, in elegant Bindings; Works of Art; Superior Fire-arms, Watches, and Trinkets; Paintings and Engravings, Preserved Birds, Curiosities, &c.
JOHN F. JONES begs to announce that he will SELL BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, and Seven following days, at his Saleroom, No 8, DOLIER-STREET, an extensive Collection of Books in various classes, comprising Divinity, History, Biography, Poetry Topography, Arts and Sciences, with numerous Pictorial Editions and highly Illustrated Works in rich Bindings, some being fine specimens of that art; also various Miscellaneous Effects of a useful or ornamental character, Modern Mahogany Bookcase, Double Guns and Revolvers, by Purdy and Dean and Adams; collection of British and Foreign Birds, large Magic Lanterns and costly Slides, Musical, Optical, and Philosophical Instruments, Paintings, and Framed Prints, Portfolio of Engravings, by Willie, Strange, &c.

BLACKROCK—SALE OF HANDSOME COTTAGE RESIDENCE
MESSRS. J. J. BYRNE AND CO. have received instructions, from the Executors of the late Mrs. Cullin, to SELL BY AUCTION, on the Premises, No. 3, CARYSFORT-AVENUE, Blackrock, on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1859, the INTEREST IN THE LEASE of the handsome Cottage Residence, upon which the late proprietor expended a large sum in convenient and substantial improvements, containing Drawingroom, Diningroom, Ante-room, three Bedrooms, Kitchen, fitted up with range, &c.; large Garden rear, with Out-offices, Pump, &c., and ready for immediate occupancy; all subject to the low head-rent of £29 per annum, and held for the term of 700 years from November, 1835. Sale at One o'clock.
J. J. BYRNE AND CO.,
Auctioneers, Upholsterers, and Appraisers,
6, HENRY-STREET.

TO JOB MASTERS, COACH AND HACKNEY PROPRIETORS.
AUCTION AT THE REAR OF RANELAGH-ROAD.
To be Sold by Auction, on (THIS DAY), Wednesday, December 14th, 1859, at the rear of Ranelagh-road, the following valuable property, viz.:—One fashionable Cab, very little used; one Outside Jaunting Car and Figure; one high-bred Bay Horse, five years old; one ditto, supposed to be the fastest hackney in Dublin; one ditto, bright Bay, adapted for single or double harness, together with two sets of Harness.
Sale at Twelve o'clock.
P. J. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.
N.B.—The above totally unreserved.

DYCER'S ALDERNEY, JERSEY, AND GUERNSEY, COWS and HEIFERS.—To be Sold by Auction, at DYCER'S REPOSITORY, Stephen's-green, on THURSDAY, the 15th of DECEMBER, without reserve, a choice herd of 12 Alderney, Jersey, and Guernsey in-calf Cows and Heifers, imported direct from the Islands, by Mr. E. F. Fowler.
Preference is now universally given to these Cattle for Dairy purposes; their appearance, docility, superior and prolific milking qualities recommend them wherever they have been exported to.
Their consumption of food is also smaller than that of any other Cow, while their yield of milk and cream is truly astonishing, both in quantity and quality, and the rich hue and luxurious taste of their butter command an extra price in all the principal markets in the kingdom.
Mr. Fowler, being the only resident Importer from the Channel Islands, selects from the purest herd, rejecting all but the choicest animals.
The Cattle may be viewed at the Repository, on the two days previous to the sale.
DANIEL FALLIN, Auctioneer.

Money.

LOANS ON PERSONAL SECURITY, of from £100 to £500, granted to Insurers in the Dublin Agency to the BRITISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
Established A.D. 1820.
Notwithstanding which the Premiums are as moderate as those of other Offices of equal long standing and respectability.
BENTLEY AND SON,
SOLE AGENTS FOR DUBLIN,
AND CHIEF AGENTS FOR IRELAND,
110, GRAFTON-STREET.

Insurances.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established in 1805.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
Edinburgh (Head Office)—19, George-street.
London—27, Moorgate-street.
DUBLIN—5, DAME-STREET.
Glasgow—64, St. Vincent-street.
The prosperity of this Company has been very marked, by the steady increase of the business in all its branches, and by the increased advantages which have been declared at each Division of Profits to the Assured in the Life Department.
A continuation of this prosperity has been evinced at the close of the present year (14th May) by considerable additions to the number of the Policies issued, by the losses being moderate, and by the Guarantee Funds being much increased.
The prospective Bonus declared at last investigation out of the realised Profits, and payable on Policies which lapse by death between the periods of division, is equivalent to an Annual Bonus.
The Directors are anxious that the Life Policies of the Company should obtain all the advantages accruing to them from a prosperous and economically-managed business, and they have every hope that the benefits to policy-holders will be consequently augmented.
The Life Funds are kept quite distinct from those of the Fire Department, while they are almost wholly invested in Government or Landed and Heritable Securities.
VOLUNTEER RIFLE AND ARTILLERY CORPS.
As doubts have been expressed as to whether Policies effected with this Company would become void by the Assured becoming Volunteers in the Rifle or Artillery Corps, and, in case of invasion, falling in the service of their country, the Directors hereby intimate that their Policies will not be affected by any such contingency; and any party may, on application at the Head Office, have their Policies endorsed to this effect.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
The Company Insures Houses, Manufactories, Ruins, Furniture, Goods, and Merchandize, Farming Stock, Shipping in Port and Dock, and while Building, or used in Navigable Canals, and almost every other description of Property, from loss or damage by Fire, at moderate rates.
Loans granted on Heritable or Landed Securities.
H. D. DICKIE, Manager.
JOHN MOINET, Secretary.
WRIGHT & BUCKNALL, Agents,
4, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.
December, 1859.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1835.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
6 Will. IV., Sess. 1836.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING
HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
TRUSTEES.
WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAILEY, Esq., 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish square.
C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq.
DIRECTORS.
JOHN FULLER, Esq., Somerset-place, CHAIRMAN.
Lieut.-Col. H. B. HENDERSON, H.E.I.C.S., Spring Grove, Hounslow, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
Major LEWIS BURROUGHS, H.E.I.S., Junior United Service Club, Waterloo-place.
ROBERT BRUCE CHICHESTER, Esq., 8, New square, Lincoln's Inn.
D. M. GORDON, Esq., Harpsden Court, near Henley-on-Thames.
JASPER W. JOHNS, Esq., 2, Lawrence Poultney-hill, City
C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
EDWARD LEE, Esq., 42, Bryanstone square.
Major ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, 27, Canon-street, City.
Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY, H.E.I.C.S., Haffbury College.
CHARLES EDWARD THORNHILL, Esq, 10, Serle-street Lincoln' Inn.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq, 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-square.
AUDITORS.
WELBORE ELLIS, Esq, Royal Exchange Buildings.
LIONEL SKIPWITH, Esq, 26, Great Knight Rider-street, Doctor's Commons.
STANDING COUNSEL.
W. T. S. DANIEL, Esq, Q.C, 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. LACY and BRIDGES, 19, King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street.
BANKERS.
Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS', 1, Lombard-street, City.
PHYSICIAN.
P. M. ROGER, M.G., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 18, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.
SURGEON.
EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital; and 13, St. Thomas'-street, Southwark.
ACTUARY.
EDWIN H. GALSWORTHY, F.S.S.
This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an Income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.
SPECIAL FEATURES.
ASSURANCE POLICIES RENDERED ADDITIONALLY VALUABLE.
The following SPECIAL AND PECULIAR FEATURES *have been adopted by this Society in order to render its Policies additionally valuable as Securities; and to offer to the Insured, in the event of unforeseen difficulties arising, whereby their Policies may be saved from forfeiture. With the Exception of the first, these Features apply only to ordinary Insurers on the whole term of Life Scale, whose age at the time of entry did not exceed 55 years, and who have paid to the Society not less than four years' premiums.*
1. POLICIES NOT VOID BY LIMITS OF RESIDENCE BEING EXCEEDED. If, after a Policy has been *bona fide* assigned, the Life Insured exceeds the limits of residence without the necessary permission having first been obtained, the Holder will not, on that account, lose his interest in the Assurance, provided he informs the Society of the circumstance within ten days of its becoming known to him, and pays the extra rate required for the additional risk.
2. SUSPENSION OF PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS. In the event of an Insurer being unable, from some temporary cause, to pay the next premium, the Directors, upon application being made within the days of grace, will, under certain fixed conditions, extend the time for payment, for any period not exceeding six months, without requiring the Insured to procure a Medical Certificate of health, or subjecting the Policy to the risk of forfeiture.
3. FREE POLICIES. In the event of a with-profit Insurer, who has not received *cash* bonuses, being unable from any cause to keep up his Policy, the Directors will grant him a FREE POLICY, that is, a Policy *exempted from future payments*, for such a sum as 40 per cent. of the total premiums he may have paid would insure; or, if insured without profits, for such a sum as 35 per cent., of the premiums paid would insure. Thus—Suppose a with-profit Insurer 29 years of age, having paid say £100, in Premiums, is unable longer to continue his payments, and desires to exchange his present Policy for a Free Policy; the Directors would (provided he had not received any cash bonuses) grant him one, for such a sum as a Single Premium of £40 will insure at age 29, namely, about £100, being *the whole amount of Premiums he would have paid.* Free Policies at other ages would be granted on the same principle.
4. SURRENDER OF POLICIES FOR CASH. Should circumstances render it preferable, Insurers may receive a liberal sum in cash for the surrender of their Policies to the Society.
Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.
AGENTS FOR DUBLIN:
DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk; WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin.

THE PUBLIC LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
FOR EFFECTING
LIFE INSURANCES AND INVESTMENTS,
ON LARGE OR SMALL SUMS OF MONEY,
IN CONNECTION WITH
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Incorporated pursuant to Act of Parliament, 7 and 8 Vict., cap. 110,
CAPITAL £100,000, IN SHARES OF £1 EACH,
WITH A DEPOSIT OF 5s.
CHIEF OFFICES, 47, CHARING-CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
DIRECTORS.
Sir PHILIP H. CLARKE, BART., Whetstone, near Barnet, Herts.
L. LAWRENCE, Esq., Grange-road, Dalston.
E. G. BRADLEY, Esq., Hampstead.
G. J. FARRANCE, Esq., Upper Belgrave-place, Eaton-square.
F. A. BURGETT, Esq., Abingdon Villas, Kensington.
BANKERS.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, 21, Hanover-square.
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
GEORGE JOHN FARRANCE, Esq., Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries.
THIS ASSOCIATION presents to Insurers and Investors of Capital the choice of many advantageous plans suited to the community generally. It undertakes several branches of Life Insurance, for which Tables have been prepared; it also developes a system of Investment which enables the small, as well as the large, capitalist to employ any amount of money at a high rate of interest, combined with solid security.
LIFE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.
The system of Life Insurance adopted by this Association differs entirely from that of ordinary Life Insurance Institutions. It is a modification of the admirable suggestions of Dr. FARR, laid down in the Twelfth Report of the Registrar-General; and it embraces, as a salient feature, a thorough and continuous audit. Its chief objects are:—
1. To give every Insurer the highest order of security for his policy.
2. To enable him to cease his insurance at any time, and receive its full value for every premium paid.
3. To make a Life Policy an available floating security for financial purposes.
In order to secure these advantages to Insurers, the whole of the Nett Premiums paid by Policy-holders are invested in Government Securities, in the names of Trustees, on behalf of such Policyholders. The Nett Premiums amount to four-fifths of the gross sums paid. The Trustees act under the forms of a special trust-deed, a copy of which is supplied to each Policy-holder.
INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT.
This Department consists of two branches—viz., Capital Stock Department, and Deposit Department—the chief features of each will be best seen under separate headings.
I.—AS TO CAPITAL STOCK.
The Capital of the Association is £100,000, in shares of £1 each, with a deposit of five shillings on every share subscribed. The powers of the Deed of Constitution enable the Directors, with the consent of the Shareholders, to extend the Capital to One Million Pounds.
The practice of the early Insurance Companies was to *concentrate* their capital into shares, sometimes as much as £500 each with £50 paid up; this necessitated a restricted proprietary body, and consequently a restricted area of interest and support amongst the public. The Directors of this Association recognise the fact, that a large measure of success can only be attained by wielding together, as it were, into one mass as shareholders, insurers, and agents, persons occupying various positions in the social scale. Thus, therefore, they seek the co-operation, as Shareholders, not only of the professional, but also of the trading and industrial classes. To very few commercial undertakings offer to investors a more steady or remunerative return for capital than well-constituted Insurance Institutions.
As the most recent instance of "the steady and increasing return for capital," the Directors cite the fact that the "City of London Life Assurance Society," to which Mr. Farrance (Managing Director of this Company) was Actuary, transferred their business, after fifteen years existence, to the "Eagle Life Office" on the 27th October instant, and that such transfer, after providing for the policy-holders, and for all other interests, *secured to the Shareholders the return of all their capital, with a bonus addition of twenty-five per cent.*, they having received interest at five per cent. during the whole period of its existence.
The advantages presented to Shareholders in this Association are:—
1. A guaranteed interest of five per cent. on all paid-up capital. This will include the dividends in Consols, Stock (half the Capital by the Deed of Trust being invested in Consols), and be paid before profits are reckoned. This is regarded as working expense.
2. Twenty per cent. of the profits will be distributed rateably amongst the Shareholders every year after the first division.
3. Liability practically limited, by means of the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, to the amount of the capital subscribed.
2. AS TO DEPOSITS.
Deposits made by special agreement for fixed periods can be withdrawn without notice. Deposits will also be received and interest allowed thereon, at the following rates until further notice:—
With one month's notice of withdrawal 2½ per cent. per annum.
" two " " 3 "
" three " " 3½ "
" six months and upwards " 5 "
LOANS.
A liberal system of Loans, on approved personal or other securities, will be carried on by the Association.
All applications for Shares, &c., to be made to G. J. FARRANCE, Managing Director, 47, Charing-cross.
*** *Public and Private Agents wanted, in London, and in every part of the United Kingdom.*

Medical.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.
27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.
Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, copaiba, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful in those complaints. Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their care without a perfect cure being effected.
Fee, Ten Shillings. A guarantee given for the Cure.
Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to.
Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night. On Sundays till Two o'clock.
Observe—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is almost the wrong theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and, in almost every instance, confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Buchanan's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion or a Disordered Stomach. In fact, in the Stomach, Bilious, or Liver Complaints, Diseases of Sight, and Nervous or Sick Headache. One Ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Buchanan while on a tour through the Backwoods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood that neither on circumstance whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or consideration for the recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all the other pretended of medicine. All they wish is that those who may be benefited thereby will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy, and forward the money for Blood Bedoes.
Address, Secretary, "Botanic Institute," Liverpool."

Cards.

FOLEY'S HOTEL,
30 AND 31, WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN,
(Thirty Doors from Grafton-street, Left Side.)
PARTIES OR TOURISTS VISITING DUBLIN CAN BE COMFORTABLY ACCOMMODATED AT
THE ABOVE HOTEL.
Breakfast, 1s. 0d. to 1s. 6d. | Lunch, 0s. 9d. to 1s. 0d
Dinner, 1s. 8d. " 1s. 6d. | Tea or supper, 1s. 0d. " 1s. 6d
Beds, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 0d.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE, MARY'S-ABBEY.
JOHN FLEMING intimates to his Customers that he has rebuilt the above concern, and hopes for a continuance of their patronage.
BREAKFASTS, LUNCHES, SOUPS, SANDWICHES, &c.
HOT JOINTS, from One till Six o'clock, consisting of Roast Beef, Boiled Beef, Corned Beef, Roast Mutton, Veal, Ham, and everything in season.
The Charges will be as usual—Lunch, 6d., 7d., 8d., and 9d.; Breakfast, 6d., 8d., 1s., and 1s. 3d. The Cold Meats are of the very best description; sold out in any quantity to suit purchasers.
☞ AUCTIONS SUPPLIED.

THE
ENGRAVER AND PRINTER,
ROBERT JESSON,
13, DOLIER-STREET (late of No. 4.)
PRINTING DEPARTMENT.
50 Ladies' Best Ivory Cards,.....1s. 6d.
50 Gentlemen's do. .....1s. 3d.
Front and Back Drawing-room and Two Bedrooms to let Unfurnished

CARDS FOR THE MILLION.
WEDDING, VISITING, AND BUSINESS.
A GENTLEMAN'S Card Plate, Engraved in any style, (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards Printed for 2s. Ladies' ditto 2s. 6d., post free; the price including Plate, Engraving, Card is Printing, and Postage to any part of the three Kingdoms.
JOHN C. DEVOY,
MANUFACTURING STATIONER,
53, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS;
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH
PAPER HANGINGS,
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

B. M'MULLIN, SUCCESSOR TO MR. GOODLAND,
54, DAWSON-STREET,
Has at present a Stock of very nice WHIPS, London made, with Gold and Silver Mountings.
SADDLES and HARNESS manufactured on the premises of very superior quality, at MODERATE PRICES.
Saddlery Appointments for Mounted Officers of line and Militia Regiments.

Publications.

"LAYS OF LOVE."
By MARY MACDERMOTT,
Author of "Early Dreams," &c.
8vo, cloth, price 3s. 6d.
McGlashan & Gill, Dublin, 50, Upper Sackville-street.
"Ornate, glowing lyrics—bold, passionate, eloquent."—*Athenæum.*
"A volume of sweetly metred verse; in the longer poems are passages remarkable for warmth and naturalness of colouring, and the vivid pictorial effect which they produce."—

THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

Several Novelties have been introduced in Winter Overcoats, Winter Undress Jackets, Trousers, and Vests; with an infinite variety of New Shapes in Youths' and Boys' Overcoats, Dresses, Suits, &c., made up in every kind of material.

The INVERNESS CAPE WINTER WRAP, a New Style of Garment which has gained great favour in London and Paris.

Gentlemen's, 70s. to 50s.

Youths' and Boys', 8s. 6d. to 30s.

THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

MADAME MANJON'S MILLINERY, WAREROOMS, 48, DAWSON-STREET.

Madame Manjon begs to announce a fresh arrival of Millinery, for which she solicits an early inspection.

Madame Manjon's prices, as usual, will be found considerably under any similar establishment.

48, DAWSON-STREET, (Next the Hibernian Hotel.)

N.B.—Every description of bonnet altered to the present fashion.

LIVERIES.

The style and excellence of the Fabric of our LIVERIES are acknowledged by the first Families in Ireland, while the prices are strictly moderate for Cash.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO., 22, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

By Special Appointment to the Lord Lieutenant and to the Commander of the Forces.

WILLIAM BAXTER, BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER, 1, ANNE-STREET, (One door from Grafton-street),

Has always on hands a large supply of the best goods manufactured under his own superintendence, at the low at possible prices.

FIRST QUALITY.—NO SECOND PRICE.

89, GRAFTON-STREET, 89.

EDWARD MELMER begs respectfully to intimate that for the approaching season he has largely increased his Stock of Fine Gold Jewellery, Watches, and Electro Plate. In Jewellery will be found some of the neatest designs in Necklaces, Bracelets, Guard, Albert, and Drop Chains, Brooches, Ear-rings, Rings, Lockets, Pins, Studs, &c.

WATCHES.

Gold and Silver Duplex, Patent Lever and Horizontal Movements, by the best London and Swiss Makers.

Silver Horizontal Watches from	£2 0 0
Gold do. strong cases	5 0 0
Silver London Made Lever do.	4 0 0
Gold do. do.	8 0 0

All Engraved.

The above E. M. directs particular attention to, being the best value in the trade.

CLOCKS.

Paris and English made, from 10s. 6d. to 20 guineas.

E. M. solicits an inspection from intending purchasers of Wedding and Christmas Presents; in his stock will be found every novelty, at prices quite ten per cent. less than usually charged.

EDWARD MELMER, WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND ELECTROPLATER.

Diamonds, Watches, and Jewellery Valued, Purchased, or Exchanged. Watches and Jewellery repaired. Hair Ornaments made to order.

ARTICLES OF JEWELLERY AS CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

My Stock will be found to contain an extensive variety of new and elegant articles of Jewellery, in Gold and Silver, suitable as Christmas Presents, which I have procured especially to supply this season's demand, and of which I respectfully solicit an early inspection.

C. RANKIN, Jeweller and Manufacturer of Ornaments of Hair Jewellery, 12, NASSAU-STREET.

N.B.—Watches, Jewellery, and Plate Repaired. Old Gold and Silver taken in Exchange.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.

PATRONISED by the QUEEN. — SAMUELS, 20, NASSAU-STREET, Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments and Working Jeweller. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Guards, &c., with numerous fancy articles, suitable for Presents, at remarkably Low Prices. No. 20.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, 115, GRAFTON-STREET, Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.

Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each	£0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from	0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from	5 5 0

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, 115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green).

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES ELECTRO-PLATED.

A great variety of beautiful Patterns: Electro-Plated Cruet Frames, Salvers, Toast Racks, Cake Baskets, Tableand Dessert Forks, Fruit Knives and Forks, in cases &c., &c.

J. EDMUNDSON & CO., 24, 25, & 26, CAPEL-STREET,

Have a large assortment of the above, and can recommend them as quite equal to Silver in appearance, scarcely inferior in durability, and less than half the price.

Amongst the many other articles included in their stock of HOUSE-FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, J. E. & Co. would particularly desire to call attention to the following, viz:—

Moderateur Lamps; TABLE CUTLERY, WARRANTED; French Eight-day Clocks; Britannia Metal and Block Tin Dish Covers; Papier Mache Trays, &c.

J. EDMUNDSON & CO., Manufacturers of the PATENT GAS WORKS, for lighting Gentlemen's Country Residences, Towns, Mills, Manufactories, Colleges, Convents, &c.

GAS FITTERS, BRASS FOUNDERS, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING IRONMONGERS.

Agents for Milner's Fireproof Safes and Boxes, 24, 25, & 26, CAPEL STREET.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ROBERT G. GAICHELL respectfully announces, that his Premises, 33 and 34, PILL-LANE, having been purchased by the COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS (for the extension of the Four Courts), his Business will be removed to a new and more commodious Establishment,

No. 7, DAWSON-STREET, which he will open on Monday, the 2nd January 1851, with an entire NEW STOCK of HOUSE-FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, of every description, including

LONDON BRONZED TEA URNS, FENDERS and FIRE-IRONS, TRAYS, ELECTRO TEA SETS, CRUET FRAMES, FORKS, SPOONS, &c. &c.

In all the Newest Designs and Patterns.

HIS GROCERS' OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT will likewise be found to contain an extensive and very superior assortment of BEAMS, SCALES, WEIGHING MACHINES, TEA, SUGAR, and COFFEE MILLS, CANISTERS, &c., well worth Inspection.

In making the above announcement, R. G. embraces the opportunity to return his sincere acknowledgements to his numerous Friends and the Public generally, and respectfully hopes for a continuance of that liberal support with which he has been favoured for upwards of thirty years.

TO FAMILIES.

TEAS, WINES, AND SPIRITS.

A large and well selected Stock of TEAS of this season. Genuine Old WINES selected from the first houses in Oporto and Cadiz.

SOUTH AFRICAN WINES.

NEW FRUIT, comprising handsome Cartoons of Plums, Turkey Figs, Raisins, Currants, &c.

PRIME OLD WHISKEY, commencing at 12s. per Gallon.

IRISH, BURTON, AND EDINBURGH ALES in prime order;

GUINNESS' STOUT, and some of the finest COGNAC BRANDY ever Imported.

ROBERT BLAKE, Importer, 12 and 13, GREAT DENMARK-STREET, AND 31, UPPER TEMPLE-STREET.

Orders by post executed with despatch.

"THE GREAT DIFFICULTY for some time past experienced by the Grocers, to accommodate the wants of the Public, by giving them a good Tea that will not be constantly complained of, "is, no doubt, much aggravated by a well-known exclusive Tea-Dealer in South Great George's-street, who for some time past has greatly perplexed the trade by attracting the public with a Tea at 3s. 8d. per lb *(his highest price)*, much superior in quality to that generally retailed elsewhere at 4s. 4d. or 4s. 8d. per lb.

It was, therefore, high time for the publication of that extraordinary advertisement which appeared in the *Freeman's Journal* on the 6th instant, addressed "To the Tea Trade," from which the above and subsequent quotations are copied, calling upon the Grocers of Ireland to rally round a new Mixing Leader, in order that a complete revolution may be effected in their Tea canisters, which this experienced tea-chief asserts "will amply repay any Grocer that wishes Tea in his canister that will not be complained of by the Public," and for his "*indispensable*" services in the "mixing of Teas for the trade," he generously suggests that even a small portion of the favours of the trade will amply remunerate him.

An additional and all-important argument advanced in favour of the above scheme is "the great reduction of 6d. per lb., *and even more*, on some sorts of Teas at present, from the prices ruling some time past!" If that be so *(and who can doubt the eminent wholesale authority pronouncing it?)* surely the public have very reasonable grounds for dissatisfaction with the Grocers, particularly as he does not want them, even now, to lower their Retail Prices, but simply to improve their "Mixtures" by an amalgamation of peculiar descriptions of Tea, instead of the "weedy, grey, ranky-flavoured" stuff it appears they are at present selling!

FINALLY,

It must be presumed that such an advertisement, emanating from a wholesale Dublin Tea merchant would not have been put forward without an absolute necessity; therefore it would appear that the Irish grocers do not *understand their business*, and are, consequently, selling very bad value in tea, when so novel a proposal was deemed expedient.

The fact is now notorious that unless Lynch and his "exclusive tea system" can be put down *by some means or other*, the sons of the *Dublin* whole-ale houses will not only have to give "lessons on mixing," but must eventually submit to a *terrible cutting up of their profits* for Lynch has the wealth to import his teas from the best market, and also the "ingenuity" of adding to his capital by still "selling his best tea at three shillings and eight pence per pound!"

JAMES LYNCH, TEA IMPORTER, 70, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, DUBLIN.

THE BLAVEN SCALE COFFEE, FLOUR, RICE, STARCH, AND BISCUIT STORES, 40, WELLINGTON QUAY, DUBLIN, Opposite the Head Police Office.

*** WHERE EVERY VARIETY OF FARINACEOUS FOOD OFFERED FOR SALE IS, OF ITS KIND, THE *PUREST AND BEST*.

FINEST PRO- CURABLE.

Goods forwarded to all parts of the City and Suburbs. PLEASE OBSERVE,

*** TERMS:—CASH IS THE STORE OR ON DELIVERY. All Books and Bags Changed for the Returned.

DR. CARILL IN AMERICA.

The CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH, of Saturday last, the 30th instant, will contain the most startling piece of history that has greatly perplexed the trade by attracting the public with a Tea at 3s. 8d. per lb *(his highest price)*, much superior in quality to that generally retailed elsewhere at 4s. 4d. or 4s. 8d. per lb.

It was, therefore, high time for the publication of that extraordinary advertisement which appeared in the *Freeman's Journal* on the 6th instant, addressed "To the Tea Trade," from which the above and subsequent quotations are copied, calling upon the Grocers of Ireland to rally round a new Mixing Leader, in order that a complete revolution may be effected in their Tea canisters, which this experienced tea-chief asserts "will amply repay any Grocer that wishes Tea in his canister that will not be complained of by the Public," and for his "*indispensable*" services in the "mixing of Teas for the trade," he generously suggests that even a small portion of the favours of the trade will amply remunerate him.

An additional and all-important argument advanced in favour of the above scheme is "the great reduction of 6d. per lb., *and even more*, on some sorts of Teas at present, from the prices ruling some time past!" If that be so *(and who can doubt the eminent wholesale authority pronouncing it?)* surely the public have very reasonable grounds for dissatisfaction with the Grocers, particularly as he does not want them, even now, to lower their Retail Prices, but simply to improve their "Mixtures" by an amalgamation of peculiar descriptions of Tea, instead of the "weedy, grey, ranky-flavoured" stuff it appears they are at present selling!

FINALLY,

It must be presumed that such an advertisement, emanating from a wholesale Dublin Tea merchant would not have been put forward without an absolute necessity; therefore it would appear that the Irish grocers do not *understand their business*, and are, consequently, selling very bad value in tea, when so novel a proposal was deemed expedient.

The fact is now notorious that unless Lynch and his "exclusive tea system" can be put down *by some means or other*, the sons of the *Dublin* wholesale houses will not only have to give "lessons on mixing," but must eventually submit to a *terrible cutting up of their profits* for Lynch has the wealth to import his teas from the best market, and also the "ingenuity" of adding to his capital by still "selling his best tea at three shillings and eight pence per pound!"

JAMES LYNCH, TEA IMPORTER, 70, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, DUBLIN.

THE PROTESTANT AND CONSERVATIVE WEEKLY PAPER, "THE SATURDAY HERALD."

A First-class Weekly Paper, of Sixteen pages, the first number of which was issued on Saturday, the 17th September, is now published every Saturday.

"THE SATURDAY HERALD" contains a full account of all the Ecclesiastical, Army, Navy, Parliamentary, Agricultural, and Commercial Intelligence of the past week. Reports of all Fairs, Markets, and other events of interest of the week, together with all the Latest Telegraphic Intelligence, up to the hour of going to press.

"THE SATURDAY HERALD" will be always distinguished as a firm supporter of Protestantism, an upholder of the Constitution of the Country, and an advocate of useful and necessary Reforms. Its Leading Articles will be written by men of talent and ability; its Reporting and Selections will be carefully attended to; and no pains will be spared to supply what has hitherto been an acknowledged want—viz. a First-class Protestant Weekly Paper, at a price which will place it at the command of every class of the Protestant Community.

To accomplish this neither trouble nor outlay will be spared, and its proprietors feel confident of meriting and obtaining that most liberal support which has been bestowed on its daily cotemporary, THE IRISH TIMES, by the Conservative and Protestant Public of Ireland.

Subscriptions to "THE SATURDAY HERALD."

STAMPED.		UNSTAMPED.	
Yearly	£0 17 6	Yearly	£0 13 0
Half-yearly	0 9 0	Half-yearly	0 6 6
Quarterly	0 4 6	Quarterly	0 3 3

Education.

EDUCATION.—A Married Beneficed Clergyman, residing within fifteen minutes' walk of Trinity College, wishes to receive into his family two Divinity Students, whom he would prepare for their Lectures and Examinations in the University.

For further particulars, apply by letter to "Rev. LL.D." Office of the IRISH TIMES.

EDUCATION.—A Married Beneficed Clergyman, residing in one of the healthiest suburbs of Dublin, wishes to receive TWO PUPILS, to have educated with his own sons. His residence is within five minutes' walk of an excellent and very select Day School, which his own children attend; and in the evening they are prepared by himself for their next day's study, thus combining all the advantages of both public and private education.

For further particulars apply to "Rev. R. D. C.," Office of the IRISH TIMES.

Money Market.

DUBLIN MONEY MARKET—TUESDAY, DEC. 13.

The English Funds have been very dull to-day in London, at the quotation of yesterday, and have not varied all day; in this Market Consols were slightly better for cash, but for account yesterday's prices were obtained; New Threes declined an eighth for cash, not quoted for account, but sellers would take the cash price for it; City Debentures improved an eighth; Kingstown Railway Bonds of £100, 4 per cent., brought last price—100¾; Great Western of Canada, Bonds of £100, 5½ per cent. 18 years to run, produced 92½; Bank of Ireland Stock for sale; Hibernian, National, and Royal Banks, all very firm at last prices; British and Irish and City of Dublin Steam Shares for sale; Liverpool Ship Building Shares wanted, as are Glasgow Steam; Dundalk Steam Shares for sale; Canal Stocks steady—rather sellers at 47; National Insurance for sale; Patriotics steady; Gas steady; Carysfort Mines sellers at 10s. 6d.; Connerrees declined 6d., and were rather sellers at the decline; General Mines advanced 5s.; Mining Company of Ireland buyers; Wicklow Coppers steady; Ballymenas wanted; Co. Downs steady at last price; Bandons steady; Passages sellers at 12; Be fast Junctions steady at last price; Drogheda steady; Kingstown Stock wanted; Wicklows sellers; Dundalks, advanced an eighth; Cashel Stock declined 10s., and rather sellers at the decline; South Easterns and Killarneys steady; Midlands declined an eighth; Limericks for sale; In Preference Shares—Bandons asked for; Wicklows advanced an eighth; Dundalks Class A, improved a sixteenth; Class B steady, rather sellers; Cashel 4 per cents. improved an eighth; Limerick 6 per cents. steady at last price.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Amberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junction, 6½ ¾; Caledonians, 92¾ 3; Chester and Holyhead, 49¾ 30½; Eastern Counties, 57½; Great Northern, 106¾ ¼; Great Northern, A, 95 6; Great Western, 68¾ ½; Grand Trunk, 14, 13 fourteen-sixteenths fifteen-sixteenths; Great Southern and Western, 112 114; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 109¾ ½; London and North Western, 98¾; London and South Western, 97⅛ 8; Leeds Northern, 48½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 37½; Midland, 108⅛ ⅜; North British, 60¾ 1¼; South Eastern, 8 ¼; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 9¼ ⅜; York and North Midland, 78¼ ½; Indian Scrip, 10¼ ¾. Consols have been dull all day, closing flat at ⅛ ⅜. Shares continue firm, closing good at above rates. Great Eastern Counties and Dover continue good, at above rates.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, TUESDAY.—Rentes opened without alteration, at 70-65. It is expected that the Bank will reduce its rate of discount on Thursday next, 3-25 p.m.—Business active, but prices less firm. Rentes closed 70.60, or about same as yesterday.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(Daily News' City Article.)

The funds were again rather weaker to-day, and closed flat at a reduction of ⅛ to ¼ per cent, notwithstanding continued buoyancy of the Paris Bourse. The contradictory movements of the English funds is attributed in a great measure to the numerous exchanges and Indian securities of various kinds, the demand for which has for some time past formed one of the principal features in the Stock Exchange. In other markets business was checked by the approach of the settlement. No transactions in bullion at the Bank to-day.

Times City Article.

The general transactions in the Stock Exchange to-day have been extensive, but the Consol market was effected at the opening by a slight preponderance of sales, and remained without material improvement to the close. The market was not influenced by any foreign news, and money was in full supply at 2 per cent. There has been a fair demand for money to-day, the rate in the open market continues at 2½ per cent. The railway market has been firm, and little effected by the flatness in the funds.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—TUESDAY.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money and Account	shut
Account	95 ⅜
New Threes,	95½ ⅝
NOON FUNDS.	
Consols, Money	shut
Consols for Account,	96
New Threes,	95 6½
ONE P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	shut
Account,	95⅝ 6
New Threes	95⅝ 6
2.15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	shut
Account,	95⅝ ⅜
New Threes	95⅜ ⅜
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols, Money	shut.
Account	95⅝ ⅜
New Threes	95⅜

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills, 30; Indian Scrip, 106¾ ⅛ ¾; Caledonians, 92¾; Eastern Counties, 55½ ½; Great Northern, 106¾; Great Westerns, (81) 81½; London and North Western, 99¾ 98¾ ⅜; Leeds, Northern, 48¾ ½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire 87½ 81 ½; Midlands, 108¾ ⅜; Mexicans, 22½; North British, 61¼; Lombards Venetian, 13; Consols have been steady all the morning, at 95⅜ ⅜. Shares opened firm and are very good in tone, at rather higher prices than last nights' close. Great Westerns 68¾ to ¼.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST.—DECEMBER 13.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols	9 ¼
Ditto for new account 9th December,	
Ditto for new account 9th January,	95⅜
New 3 per Cent. Stock	95 95¼ 95
Ditto for account, 8th December	—
Ditto for new account, 9th January	—

LOCAL DEBENTURES.

City Debentures, 4 per cent of £92 6s 2d, £38 paid	88¾

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Dublin and Kingstown, 4 per cent. of £100	100¼
Great Western of Canada, 5½ per cent. of £100	92½

JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

Hibernian Bank, £25 paid	33¾
National Bank, £25 paid	60
Royal Bank of Ireland, £10 paid	23½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Grand Canal Company £100 paid	47

MINES.

Carysfort Mining Company (Limited) 10s paid	10s 6d
Connoree Mining Company of Ireland (Limited) 10s paid	10s 6d
General Mining Co. of Ireland, £1 paid	3½

RAILWAYS.

Belfast and County Down, £50 paid	27½
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage, £20 paid	17
Dublin and Belfast Junction, £50 paid	44½
Great Southern and Western Stock, £100 paid	112 111½
Midland Great Western and Royal Canal, £50 paid	54½

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Waterford and Limerick, 6 per cent redeemable, £10 paid	10½
Dundalk and Ramkilblin 5 per cent, perpetual, £10 paid, Class A	10½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock. The stock brokers' offices are closed on Saturdays at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th December, Name to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Nov. 30	Dec. 2	Dec. 3	Dec. 4	Dec. 5	SAT.
per cent. consols	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Account	—	85	85	85½	85½	85
3 per cent. stock	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3 per cent. stock	94½	95	95	95	95	95
Ditto Account	94½	95	95	95	95	95
Bank Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—

Auctions.

Owners of Property can have their Auction Advertisements inserted as below (if not exceeding Six Lines) for One Shilling. After Six Lines at the rate of Sixpence for every additional three lines.

AUCTIONS TO BE HELD THIS DAY.

AT 23, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

Continuation of sale of Hosiery, Haberdashery, &c. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

AT 63, UPPER STEPHEN-STREET.

Continuation of sale of the Stock in Trade of a wholesale Timber and Slate Merchant; also, some Modern Household Furniture, &c. To commence at 12 o'clock.

AT THE GLEBE HOUSE, DELGANY.

Extensive Sale of Household Furniture, Hay, Horses, Cattle, Vehicles, Harness, &c. To commence at 12 o'clock.

AT 9, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY.

The Town and Lands of Maddoxtown, situate in the Parish of Blackrath, County Kilkenny. To commence at 1 o'clock.

AT 6, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY.

Antique Decorative Furniture in Buhl, Marqueterie, and Carved Oak; Superb Marble-top Tables, inlaid with Precious Stones; fine old Florentine Bronzes, Crucifixes, Enamels, Bijouterie, &c. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

AT THE REAR OF RANELAGH-ROAD.

Sale of one Fashionable Cab, one Outside Jaunting Car and Figure, one high-bred Bay Horse, five years old; one ditto, supposed to be the fastest hackney in Dublin; one ditto, Bright Bay, adapted for single or double harness, &c. To commence at 12 o'clock.

AUCTIONS TO BE HELD TO-MORROW.

AT BLACKROCK, CO. DUBLIN.

The Interest in the Lease of a Handsome Cottage Residence, subject to a head-rent of £25 per year, and held for a term of 700 years, from November, 1815. Sale to Commence at 1 o'clock.

AT THE COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS.

Sale of 150 Hhds. of Barbadoes Sugar, Valencia Raisins, &c. To commence at 2 o'clock.

AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE DOCK.

Sale of St. John's Deals and Birch Timber, Crown Memel Timber, Lathwood, &c. To commence at 1 o'clock.

AT DYCER'S REPOSITORY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.

A Choice Herd of Alderney, Jersey, and Guernsey Cows and Heifers.

TO OUR ADVERTISERS AND THE PUBLIC.

DAILY CIRCULATION OF THE "IRISH TIMES."

CLONDALKIN PAPER MILLS, NOVEMBER 25th, 1850.

We certify, that for the last Three Months, we have regularly supplied the "IRISH TIMES" with Twelve Reams of Paper per day, each Ream containing 500 Sheets, making the total quantity supplied SIX THOUSAND SHEETS PER DAY.

THOMAS SEERY AND SON.

62, GREAT STRAND-STREET, NOVEMBER 29TH, 1850.

We certify that we have for a considerable time past supplied the "IRISH TIMES" with four reams of paper every day, containing TWO THOUSAND SHEETS.

S. GODFREY RYAN & Co.

The circulation of the "IRISH TIMES," is now as certified above steadily established at EIGHT THOUSAND COPIES PER DAY.

THE continued boasts of one of our contemporaries compel us to give the above letters, as the best and most tangible proof of the circulation of this journal. They are written by two of the most respectable and extensive paper manufacturers in Ireland. On their testimony it proved that the circulation of the IRISH TIMES averages 8,000 copies each day. The whole Daily Press of Ireland, taken together, with the exception of the *Pecman's Journal*, cannot claim a circulation approaching to this.

MILITARY GENTLEMEN will effect a saving of Twenty per cent. by ordering their CIVIL CLOTHING from BROWNE AND PAYNE, MERCHANT TAILORS, 12, & 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND 70, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

FASHION AND ECONOMY. MOIR & RITCHIE, MERCHANT TAILORS, (Successors to Sir Richard Baker,) 11, Dawson-street, next Macken's Hotel, respectfully invite attention to their stock of Winter Goods, comprising all the Novelties in Coatings, Vestings, and Trouserings for the season, which they offer at *prices considerably under* those usually charged in Dawson-street, at the same time preserving the *style* and *quality of material*.

☞ Extra advantages offered to cash customers.

SAMUEL M'COMAS AND SONS, DRAPERS, MILITARY AND COURT TAILORS, 2, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN, Respectfully informs Noblemen and Gentlemen visiting the city, that their present stock of WINTER GOODS has been selected and imported from some of the most eminent West of England and Scotch Manufacturers, and will be found, in quality and prices, well deserving the attention of Cash Purchasers. Naval and Military Outfits executed on the shortest notice, and in strict conformity to the Admiralty and Whitehall regulations, much under London Prices.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and Newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

Constantinople, *via* Marseilles ...	Six p.m., Dec. 15.
West Indies and Pacific (S.), Spain and Portugal (S.)	One p.m., Dec. 16.
America (Boston) (Q.)	Ten a.m., Dec. 18.
Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius and India (Bombay), *via* Marseilles	Six p.m., Dec. 18.
India (Calcutta), China, &c. (S.)	One p.m., Dec. 19.
America (New York) (S.)	One p.m., Dec. 20.
Constantinople, *via* Marseilles ...	Six p.m., Dec. 21.
America (Q.)	Ten a.m., Dec. 22.
West Coast of Africa, America (New York and Bahamas) (U.) ...	Six p.m., Dec. 23.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* Marseilles	Six p.m., Dec. 25.
India (Bombay) (S.), Spain and Portugal (S.), America (New York) (S.)	One p.m., Dec. 26.
Constantinople, *via* Marseilles ...	Six p.m., Dec. 28.
America (Q.)	Ten a.m., Dec. 28.
Constantinople, *via* Marseilles ...	Six p.m., Dec. 29.
France, Italy, and Switzerland ...	One and Six p.m., daily.
Belgium, Holland, and Germany	Six p.m., daily.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed *via* Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of exhibitions, Performances, &c.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14TH.

ROYAL IRISH INSTITUTION, COLLEGE-STREET.—Professor Glover's Readings and Vocal Illustrations of the Irish Melodies. To commence at Eight o'clock.

ROTUNDO.—Mr. Henry's Demonstrations of the Heavens, with music from Haydn's Creation. Morning performance at Two o'clock this day, and evening at a quarter past Eight o'clock.

THE THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Closed till the 26th inst., when the Christmas Pantomime will be produced.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.—To-night—"The Broken Sword;" "A Game at Romps!" "Alice Grey, the suspected one; or the Moral Brand."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for insertion but as a guarantee of good fait h.

Rejected contributions can on no account be returned.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 1 o'clock p.m., and the Third Edition at 4 o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, December 10, amounted to 50,854 copies, making an average of 8,475 copies daily.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14.

THE staple wealth of Ireland as yet consists in the produce of her rich pastures. We do not grow wheat in sufficient quantity for home consumption. Oats and barley we grow in considerable quantities, but the reliance of Ireland is on her green pastures. Green crops and improved tillage have been introduced only of late years. We have only recently learned that it was more profitable to grow flesh than bones in cattle, and we are just beginning to appreciate the immense value of good breed and careful feeding. The vast improvement which has taken place may be partly attributed to individual exertion, but more to the efforts of the Royal Dublin Society, acting through country Agricultural Societies. Fine cattle were exhibited, premiums offered, and thus emulation was excited. The result is a Christmas Show of fat cattle surpassing anything we have seen before. When we say "fat," we do not mean living masses of shaking adiposity, but firm, well-proportioned, healthy beasts. We trust our countrymen will not fall into the error from which our English friends are escaping. There the prize was often given to some shapeless animal mass, whose laboured breathing and powerlessness proved that life was agony to the creature.

The long, lanky, ungainly cattle have disappeared. In the yards of the Dublin Society are beasts of great size, but also of admirable symmetry. All sorts of stock may be seen—the best of the kind for the farm, the dairy, for stock or table. Specimens of those roots which improved cultivation enables the land to produce may be seen. Turnips large enough to hold a child, beet-root as thick as a man's thigh, cabbage of a Brobdignagian species; cheese and butter, and all kinds of dairy produce; swine of the highest reputation for a stock; fowls of every known species, and cereals of as fine a quality as any imported for seed from England. The strong and durable Irish Frieze is largely represented. This is a manufacture which should be encouraged, for it can be carried on by the cotter's fire-side at home.

The most remarkable improvement, however, is in the machinery department. All sorts of engines required for farm purposes are exhibited in variety; ploughing, threshing, reaping, digging, sowing, manuring, can all be accomplished by machinery. At first, here, as in England, opposition was given to the innovation, but gradually the Irish farmer has seen the vast saving in time and labour effected by machinery, and the peasant has found that his labour is in more general request than ever. It is pleasant to see that Irish manufacturers have become exhibiters, and are able to enter into competition with their English and Scotch brethren.

A walk round the Dublin Society's premises will prove two things—first, that Ireland is not merely reaching, but actually outstepping, England in agricultural productions; and, secondly, that the necessity for emigration has departed. Labour is required for all these, and the labourer has only to "dwell in the land, and, verily, he shall be fed."

WITH that spirit of fairness which, we trust, will ever characterise the columns of this journal, we print a letter from Dr. Duncan, in reply to some observations in our leader of Monday last. We agree with Dr. Duncan in believing that the question of lunacy and the proper management of lunatics is of great importance to the community at large. We think, too, the subject should be very calmly and fully considered, and we advocated the suppression of all "Private Lunatic Asylums," and the substitution of institutions under Government management for those conducted by private individuals. The latter, we said, must have a pecuniary interest "*in "their prosperity*," which must mean in the number of lunatics committed, and in their detention. We did also consider "what on the whole is most conducive "to the benefit of that class of the community for which "these institutions are professedly established." In doing so we believed we had sure grounds to go upon, in the report of the Inspectors-General of Lunatic Asylums, issued during this present year. We cited from page 11 of that report that on admissions, the absolute cures in Irish Public (or District) Asylums during the past two years amounted to 48·71 per cent., while that in Private Lunatic Asylums, for two years, was but 36 per cent.; and in the latter, out of 598 under treatment in 1858, there were discharged as cured but 54, or less than 10 per cent.

Here Dr. Duncan joins issue with us. Dr. Duncan asserts that our figures in the latter case refer, not to "Private Asylums," but to "individual lunatics, "scattered up and down the country in *unlicensed* "houses." Such an error as this would be rightly attributed to unpardonable carelessness, or something worse. But we have made no mistake. Dr. Duncan cannot have looked into the report, although he refers us to his own work, "Popular Errors on Insa- "nity." We printed the heading precisely as it stands in the report. To avoid any charge of invidiousness or comparison between rival institutions, we omitted the names of the several "Private Licensed Asylums." Challenged by Dr. Duncan, we shall do so now, premising that the full tables are to be found in page 57 of the report:—

PRIVATE LICENSED HOUSES.

Name of Asylum.	Total under treatment, 1859.	Discharged cured.
Armagh Retreat ...	42 ...	6
Bloomfield Retreat ...	25 ...	1
Cittadella, ...	33 ...	8
Farnham House, ...	60 ...	6
Hampstead House, ...	88 ...	2
Hartfield House, ...	61 ...	12
Midland Retreat, ...	25 ...	2
Lindville, ...	47 ...	8
Bellevue, ...	34 ...	2
Bushy Park, ...	10 ...	1
Lyale House, ...	10 ...	2
Orchardstown, ...	11 ...	1
St. Patrick's, ...	154 ...	0
St. Vincent's, ...	12 ...	1
Lucan Spa House, ...	8 ...	0
Eagle Lodge, ...	26 ...	2
Total under treatment,	598.	Discharged cured, 54.

We ask Dr. Duncan, in all seriousness, whether these establishments can be called domiciles "for "individual lunatics scattered up and down the "country in *unlicensed* houses"?

But Dr. Duncan tells us, "It is scarcely neces- "sary to say, that no inmate of any Licensed Asylum "is beyond official investigation." Against this we set the plain statement of the Inspectors:—"None of "those found lunatic by inquisition can be visited by "the Inspectors, except on a special requisition by "the Lord Chancellor." This, of course, can be obtained but at the cost of some six or seven pounds; on the same strange principle that we squander a man's money on *commissions de inquirendo* to prevent him spending it himself.

We are aware "that multitudes of persons may be, "and actually are, in confinement as insane, who are "subject to no authorised supervision, and of whose "existence, as such, there is no official cognisance." It is awful to contemplate what cruelty and wrong may be perpetrated here. There are at this moment 4,881 persons said to be "at large," labouring under various phases of insanity (Report page 1). What may be the fate or treatment of these wrecks of humanity who can tell? Perhaps we ought not to concern ourselves about them, since they are too poor to afford a temptation for a commission. Yet, if nothing else proved the absolute necessity for a thorough revision of our Lunacy Laws, this fact shows the miserable character of our legislation, that there are at this moment close upon five thousand lunatics committed to the charity of friends or kindred, without the slightest attempt at official supervision.

The *Times* on the Present Position of Mexico:—

What is to become of that beautiful and romantic land which was once the pride of the Spanish Empire, and even in the last generation roused the sympathies and admiration of the world? Mexico, the rich and magnificent, the treasury of her former masters, and the hope of the enterprising but a few short years ago, is now in the lowest depths of degradation, her government alternate tyranny and anarchy, her people sinking yearly lower into the slough of ignorance and helplessness, her glorious capital, with its palaces and churches, going slowly to decay, and her land returning to a state of nature. How rapid has been the descent within the last few years we may realise by considering the condition of the country even at the time when Texas was annexed. But 15 years ago the Spanish-American republic was thought by the two most experienced statesmen in Europ

ment, and she is forthwith to proceed on a trial trip when fully equipped for sea.

The Militia.

On Monday, about 340 of the Louth Rifles, Colonel Lord Bellew, lately stationed at Carlisle, arrived in Cork by the Falcon steamer, and proceeded to Kinsale by the Bandon Railway, where they will remain for some time, under the command of Captain Smith. The baggage followed on cars under an escort of the regiment.

Thanks.

FATHER CHINIQUY'S COLONY.—The Rev. Thomas Scott has received, acknowledged, and lodged in the Royal Bank, Dublin, £51 6s. for the relief of St. Anne's Colony, State of Illinois. Farther contributions earnestly solicited.

LATEST NEWS.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE.
Half-past Two o'Clock

THE FRENCH PRESS.

The *France Centrale*, published at Bloi's, has received a second warning for having protested against the first.

Madame Lemoine, has lodged an appeal before the Court of Cassation against her sentence.

CHINA AND CALCUTTA MAILS.

The Panther, with mails from China and Calcutta, arrived at Marseilles at 8 a.m. yesterday. Mails left for London at 10 a.m.

MALTA, 10TH DEC.—The Vectis, with the outward Bombay mail, arrived at 7 p.m. on 7th, and left at 8 a.m. on 8th. The China, from Southampton, 27th November, arrived at 3 a.m. on 8th, and left at 11 a.m. The Canadia arrived at Suez, at noon, on the 4th. The Ceylon, with homeward Calcutta and China mails, ex Canadia, arrived at Malta at 6 a.m. on 9th, to leave at 10 a.m. on 10th. Steamer from Bombay reached Aden on 5th.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

A committee has been appointed, and is about to be assembled at the War Office, to consider the question of rifle volunteer uniform, and to report to the Secretary of State for War upon the pattern which shall be recommended as the most appropriate for general adoption by the rifle volunteer corps which have not yet selected their uniform. When decided upon, a sealed pattern of the clothing so recommended will be deposited with the volunteer branch, War Office for general guidance in this matter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There is a lull in Continental affairs generally, in the absence of political news. Nearly all the Paris journals of Monday appear without any leading articles.

Prince Christian, of Denmark, has refused the Governorship of Holstein, and the Danish Governor has, consequently, given up the project.

Garibaldi was married, on the 7th inst., to the eldest daughter of N. Ramondi, an Italian patriot.

GAZETTE NEWS.

FOREIGN OFFICE DEC. 13TH.—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Giacom Pim as Consul at Dublin, for his Majesty the King of Sardinia.

THE ARMY.

The *Gazette* publishes the list of the officers appointed to 2nd battalion of 75th Foot.

MAIL NEWS.

The Tagus, with the Peninsular mails, has arrived. She left Lisbon on the 7th. Did not call at Oporto on account of bad weather. Lisbon exchange on London, 53½ to seven-eighths.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, TUESDAY.—Funds, though still inactive, are rather firm; Share markets also quiet, but with a tendency to improvement.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, DEC. 13.—Sugar stiff, and public sales going at full rates. Coffee, so far, sales by auction have gone at full prices, and firm. Tea rather better demand, but no change in price. Rice 4,500 bags Aracan Necran sold at 9s 6d—market very firm. Saltpetre firm but quiet. Tallow—shade easier to day, for the month, but firm for January and onward; spot and all month 50s 6d, other sellers, January to March, 56s buyers; March alone 56s 6d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON, DEC. 13.—Large business in Surats will swell the sales to-day to 8,000 or more. Market otherwise without change. Imports, 11,216; previously, 1876.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, DEC. 13.—Sugar market firm, and full prices have been paid for all descriptions.—Rice not much doing. Coffee steady. Seeds a good enquiry for Calcutta rape, of which 2,000 bags have been sold at 45s 6d.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, DEC. 13. —(Morton Brothers and Maddock's Report.)—We have a small attendance at this day's market. Wheat and flour in slow request, without change in value. Oats and oatmeal dull, and no effect sales, less money would have to be taken. More retail demand for Indian corn, at about previous prices.

MANCHESTER TRADE MARKET, DEC. 13.—The subdued tone of market is more apparent to-day than it was last week, and, with a few exceptions, prices both of cloth and yarns, especially the latter, are in favour of buyers.

HULL CORN, DEC. 13.—Fair supply of wheat from farmers, which meets a brisk sale at last Tuesday's rates. In other articles no alteration.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE, DEC. 13.—Supply of beef comprised 1,081 head; trade steady, and better qualities are dearer. Number of sheep 4,420—mutton trade active at ½d per lb. above. Supply of pigs 1,024—good demand for pork at 3d per stone reduction from last week. Beef, 6s to 8s per stone. Pork, 5s 6d to 7s 6d per stone. Sheep, 6d to 7½d per lb.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, DEC. 14.—Firsts, 119s. seconds, 116s; thirds, 103s.; fourths, 90s.; fifths, 81s.; sixths, 64s. 1,600 in market.

SHIPPING.

QUEENSTOWN.—Arrived—Jessie, Clare and Kinsale, leaky; Canada (ss.), Hall ex for Liverpool, proceeded; Jenny, Gillaz; and Falmouth, Cook. Sailed—Dellvar, Liverpool; Grange, Sligo; Levant, Hamburg; Giovanni Gasper, Bremen; Champeror, Jersey; Wild Dayrill, Londonderry; Cygnet, Glasgow; Brilliant, Limerick; Elenore and Flotan, Galway; Carlotta, Dublin; Viscaya, Liverpool; Persia, Cape of Good Hope; Gubin, London.

The following appeared in our Second Edition of Yesterday:—

LORD ST. LEONARDS ON THE BUILDERS' STRIKE.

Lord St. Leonards has addressed a letter to the *Times* on the Builders' Strike. He thinks that the law itself, as it now stands, is sufficient, apart from the famous declaration, to provide masters with all the security they profess to desire. He points out the course by which the declaration should be withdrawn, and the provisions of the law tacitly admitted by each workman. The present strike being, however, partially at an end, these suggestions were rather for future application.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, MONDAY, 12-13 P.M.—Rentes opened very firm at 70f0. 3-20—Large business done on Bourse to-day, and prices have further improved. Rentes close 70.65—15 cents above Saturday.

COMMERCIAL.

A telegram from St. Petersburg announces the failure of Mr. Frederick Hill, with liabilities estimated at 2,000 silver roubles, or £10,000. The loss will fall almost entirely on Russia. Mr. Hill's transactions have been chiefly in hemp, grain, and linseed.

The *Times* says advices from Marseilles state that the failure of the Franco-Belge sugar refinery at that port has caused great trouble and discredit. The manager, it is said, is in prison.

The directors of the Provincial Bank of Ireland have declared a dividend and bonus for the half year ending at Christmas, equal to gether to 11 per cent. per annum.

In the Tallow market, yesterday, an advance of 6d to 1s took place, but the *Herald* says the movement is entirely speculative, and is not expected to continue. In the meantime, although this is the period of the year when the consumption is largest, the deliveries are gradually lessening.

MISCELLANEOUS.

That portion of the conduct of the Rev James Bonwell, of Stepney, which could not probably be gone into at the coroner's inquest, on the child born in the Parochial School-room, will be investigated next Thursday, under an enlarged commission of the Bishop of London.

The report of the Crystal Palace Company recommend a dividend of 2s per share. The earnings of the past year are put down at £45,315, which is in excess of the preceding year.

The papers publish a letter from Sarah Dyer, the unfortunate needlewoman, recently tried for shoplifting, which, it is remarked, does her great credit. All the money due to her from her customers, amounting to £34, has been promptly paid up.

THE NEW SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

Mr. William Atherton Q.C., M.P., has received the appointment of Solicitor-General.

INOCULATION.—IMPORTANT.—The public will be gratified to learn that on the representation of T. P. Perten, Esq, coroner, an imperative order has been issued by Government to the constabulary to use every possible means to suppress the system of inoculating children by unlicensed persons, and to bring to justice all those who so violate the law and endanger so many lives, as well as causing the spread of that fearful disease, smallpox. This is accompanied by a further order, that any member of the constabulary omitting this important duty is immediately to be reported for such to the Inspector-General. Mr Peyton has received private information that this system is still going on near Ballintough, and that a death resulted therefrom, but a clue was not given, and since the appointment of a third coroner it is not Mr Peyton's duty to interfere.—*Boyle Gazette.*

LOLA MONTEZ.—This somewhat celebrated woman is residing in Brooklyn, living with some intimate friends who have stood by her in all her various fortunes. She is said to have really experienced a change of heart, and those that know her best assert that recently she has lived the life of a devoted Christian. Lola Montez, ever since her marriage with Lieutenant Heald, in England, has claimed his name, and has always used it in business transactions. Lola need neither play nor preach, for Heald enjoined in his will that his executor should pay her an annuity of £300 as long as she lived. —*New York Day-Book.*

ROYAL DONATION.—A memorial on behalf of Mary Kennedy, of Rathmore, who was recently delivered of three sons at a birth, was forwarded to the Hon. Colonel C.B. Phipps, who laid it before the Queen. Her Majesty was pleased to grant the usual donation of three sovereigns.

The situation of Clerk of the Crown for the county of Tyrone is vacant by the lamented death of Terence T. Dolan, Esq. The appointment is worth £600 a year, and in the gift of the Lord Lieutenant.

MALICIOUS INJURY TO THE CHURCH OF BOURNEA.—At a presentment sessions held for the barony of Ikerrin, on Saturday, the churchwardens of the parish of Bournea applied for and obtained £5, for expenses incurred in repairing the church windows, maliciously broken some short time since. If it were known that the ratepayers in each district were to be visited with the expense of such misdeeds, it might tend to prevent a recurrence of such outrages.

The following appeared in our Third Edition of Yesterday:—

AMERICA.

LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY.—The Canada arrived in the river about 11 o'clock. News anticipated *via* Queenstown. The mails brought by the Canada were landed at Queenstown and have not yet arrived, and will not be here before to-morrow morning. Merchants on change are greatly annoyed at the delay.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, DEC. 12th.—The Austrian *Gazette* of this evening says that on 'Change it was positively stated that with the new year the payments in silver of the Coupons of the national loan will be resumed.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—TUESDAY.

There was no quotable alterations in the currencies of our corn market to-day, but the best qualities of wheat were in some cases a shade dearer. All qualities of oats a shade cheaper than on Friday. Barley of all qualities fully supported its price. Indian corn very dull, but holders are not disposed to accept lower rates.

White Wheat,	28s 0d to 30s 0	Oats, black,	12s 0d to 14s 0d
Red ditto,	27s 0d to 29s 0d	Oatmeal,	13s 0d to 15s 6d
New ditto,	00s 0d to 00s 0d	Baker's flour,	16s 0d to 18s 0d
Barley,	16s 6d to 20s 6d	Rapeseed,	20s 0d to 23s 0d
Bere,	00s 0d to 00s 0d	Indian corn per	
Rye,	00s 0d to 00s 0d	480 lbs	31s 0d to 33s 0d

LEEDS CORN MARKET, DEC. 10.—Fair show of wheat. Trade firm, at Friday's prices. Barley and beans slow sale.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, DEC. 13.—Morton, Brothers, and Maddock's report—We have a small attendance at this day's market. Wheat and flour in slow request without change in value. Oats and oatmeal dull.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)
PARIS, SUNDAY EVENING.

The Parisian mind is much more occupied to-day with the burning of the baby at Chinon, and the trial of its grandmother, than with the coming Congress. Contrary to all usage this trial is going on during the Lord's day, and telegrams come up from Tours hourly.

The last accounts from Rome state that General Guyon has just inspected the line of land fortifications ordered to be constructed round Civita Vecchia—he has found them so far advanced that the guns are forthwith to be placed in position—the sea defences are ordered to be changed into batteries and casemates of a far more formidable character—and everything betokens a permanent occupancy by France of this Italian seaport. The nonsense talked of about any possible "independence" of a bishop who *must* have some strong arm to prop him on a throne henceforth incompatible with bond allegiance, is best exposed by this simple statement.

L'Univers this morning is in a violent rage with the Russian semi-official paper, *Invalide Russe* (French edition), for saying that no arrangement of Italy, protested against by 20 millions of its people, can be permanent; and that all trade of the old Austrian pressure must be effaced from Alp to Adriatic. The Petersburg organ goes on to say that eleven European Powers may meet, and possibly come to some bungling settlement which will verify a proverb common in Russia, "when there are too many child's maids about a baby it is sure to be lame."

The *Vorstadt Zeitung* of Vienna having speculated on some combination by which Central Italy was to be united under some prince of the house of Hapsburg, has got a warning from Police Governor Czapka, to the effect that such a proposal involved disrespect to the Austrian Government and to the Villafranca preliminaries, which provided for the restoration of the old princes in Modena, Tuscany, and Parma (3d December).

The *Milan Gazette* is full of details of the perfect ovation attending the political prisoners from Lombardy, who had been let free from the State dungeon of Peterwarden, in Hungary. All through Magyar land their progress home has been the signal for demonstrations against Austria. The nobles conveyed them in their carriages, and the hostelries refused payment for their entertainment.

The coffin of Marquis Corsini de Pajatico has arrived in Paris from London. The Florentines are prepared to place his remains in the Church of Santa Croce (their Westminster Abbey) as one of the great founders of their coming independent existence.

Immense *eclat* attended the re-opening of the universities at Pisa and Sienna. The actual Ministry and all the State functionaries of Tuscany were present; and at Pisa Archbishop Corsi could not in any decent way absent himself—he officiated pontifically at the ceremony. At Sienna the enthusiasm on behalf of the new order of things was universal. So far from the provincial towns being in favour of Leopold, it is now stated that the only remnant of antediluvian *colinis* is to be found in that capital—they sing very small there.

The *Gazette de France* states, from Rome, that the expected consistory and nomination of Cardinals usual at this period has been postponed *sine die*. If any promotion to red hats comes on at all, it is impossible, without a positive insult to the French Emperor, to pass by his claim for the vacancy by the death of Cardinal Archbishop of Bourgeous, which entitles him to present his nominee, old Bishop Mazenod, of Marseilles, the most venerable among French prelates.

The small territory of Benevento, in the kingdom of Naples, but belonging to Rome, is about sending a deputation to Congress for some relief from the horrible position it has long held. Here is a tract of country, the size of Jersey Island, which is also made into an island by its position, and has not, like other isles, the benefit of communication with the rest of the world—the Papal custom houses prevent all trade with Naples, and the Neapolitan dogana retaliate, so that both Governments combine to ruin and depopulate the wretched country. By Roman laws of mortmain, the whole of the land has now got into the ownership of clergy and friars, all industry or trade is out of the question, and beggary is the only pursuit open to the ill-fated inhabitants. It is hoped that it may be given up to Naples, for an equivalent tract on the immediate frontier, a plan often proposed, but at Rome the only answer given was, as in the case of the boy Mortara, *non possumus*.

M. de Baumbach, Envoy of Hesse Electorate, has just left Paris, resigning his post because he can't live on 6,000 thalers, his salary.

A SMALL VESSEL FOR A LONG VOYAGE.—Many of our readers will recollect reading the particulars in our columns, some time ago of the perilous voyage of the Little Lucy, a screw yacht of 25 tons, to Bahia, having been navigated that long distance in perfect safety by Captain R. Brecken. The Little Lucy was intended for the service of the contractors of the Bahia Railway, and after her successful run it was determined, thus encouraged, to despatch a still smaller screw steamer, under sail, to the same destination. Accordingly one was purchased on the Clyde under 20 tons register, and after being fitted out for her adventurous voyage, was placed under the command of Captain Brecken as the most fitting person to bring the trip to a successful termination, the coolness and skill exhibited by him in his first performance justifying this confidence, and she started, after several delays in running from port to port to escape various gales on her passage to Bahia. In the voyage of the Little Lucy manifested an amount of seamanship and daring rarely witnessed, the trip of the Helen Coran, the name of the screw steamer in question, was calculated to call forth, if possible, still greater resources of skill, judgment, and cool daring. Of course, Captain Brecken knew that the utmost watchfulness would be required less a puff of wind should capsize his tiny craft and involve himself and crew, five in number, in a watery grave, and that he would, as he expressed it, have to "nurse her like a child." We are glad to learn that the adventurous party, with their little craft, have arrived safe at Cape de Verds, after having encountered fearful weather, the Helen Coran being most of the time literally buried in the seas. There was no respite from watchfulness, as the least relaxation might have proved fatal, and so far on this perilous voyage intrepid skill has triumphed over a step that seemed censurable for temerity, and Captain Brecken has every confidence in the successful accomplishment of the least hazardous part of the voyage. We hope, on the return of the gallant captain, he will meet with a more enlarged sphere for the display of his talents, and one more befitting his worth.

COWARDLY ASSAULT ON PROTESTANTS GOING TO WORSHIP.—On Sunday, the 11th inst., a number of Wesleyan Methodists were assaulted while going to their place of worship in Abbey-street, Armagh, by a party of Romanists living in the vicinity of Poor-school-lane and that locality, almost exclusively occupied by persons of that persuasion, and who have become notorious for their hostility to every one connected with the Revival movement. Sunday, being what is termed Quarter Day, a good many persons had made arrangements to be present from the neighbourhood of Killilee, and brought their cars or carts with them. There were some seven or eight of those vehicles, at either side of each of which a couple men were walking; the females occupied the cars. The company had been singing a hymn as they proceeded along the road, but stopped when they arrived at a place called Skeals' Nursery, which could hardly be described as in the suburbs. When they arrived at the immediate outskirts of the city they were set upon by a mob of Romanists, chiefly young men, who were speedily reinforced by women and little boys, who began to hoot them, the more zealous throwing stones and mud very freely.

FALL OF RAIN.—A correspondent of a contemporary in Swineford writes:—It is an old and apparently true saying that a greater quantity of rain falls in the Western counties of Ireland than in any other part of Europe. I have been in many countries where the wet seasons are supposed to continue from May to the end of October, but never have I experienced in any of the colonies such an uninterrupted fall of rain as the clouds have continued to send down for the last eight days,—viz., from the 2nd to the 10th of December.

PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—In the leading article of your valuable journal of this morning, a question is discussed of great importance to the community at large, and which requires to be very calmly, as well as fully, considered, before a final decision is arrived at. I mean the expediency of substituting public institutions, under Government management, for the present system of private asylums, conducted by individuals having a pecuniary interest in their prosperity, but subject to authorised supervision and control. The question is not so simple as it may, perhaps, appear at first, and there are circumstances connected with the subject that require carefully to be weighed before it is possible to arrive at a just and proper conclusion. The only consideration that, in a discussion of this kind, ought to be taken into account is, what is, on the whole, most for the benefit of that particular class of the community for which these institutions are professedly established. And this is the very point upon which, as I conceive, a doubt may reasonably exist, when the whole bearings of the question are comprehensively investigated. Into this discussion it is not my intention at present to enter. Though not personally concerned in the settlement of the question, I am too closely connected with relatives who are, to be considered a perfectly disinterested witness, and it is right that the discussion, if it is to be carried on at all, should be conducted apart from all personal feelings and considerations. Such of your readers, however, as may wish to consult what I believe will be found to be a fair statement of the arguments on both sides of this important question, will find them in a little work which I published some years ago, entitled "Popular Errors on Insanity."

My purpose in addressing you at present is merely to correct a misapprehension into which you, in common with others, have fallen, in the extract which you quote from the last report of the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, and which appears to bear most damaging evidence against the present state of private asylums, whereas it refers to individual lunatics, scattered up and down the country, in *unlicensed* houses, in charge either of their relatives or of persons paid for taking care of them. To understand this matter fully, it is important for the general reader to know that the law only requires a licence to be taken out by such persons as undertake to receive more than two lunatics into their house, so that multitudes of persons may be, and actually are, in confinement as insane, who are subject to no authorised supervision, and of whose existence as such there is no official cognisance. That this is the class of persons alluded to in the extract in question will be seen at once by the passage immediately preceding that printed by you in italics. It runs thus:—"Your Excellency may hence infer what may be the case when insane patients are placed by their relatives in remote localities and beyond official investigation." It is scarcely necessary for me to say that no inmate of any licensed Asylum is "beyond official investigation." The Inspectors' argument is one *a fortiori*. If the inmates of Asylums are neglected by their friends, how much more is it to be presumed those patients are, who have no official eye to watch over their interests, and see that their wants and comforts are properly attended to?—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. DUNCAN, M.D.

19, Gardiner's-place, Dec. 12, 1859.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

The winter show of fat cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, agricultural and dairy produce, with implements of husbandry, was opened yesterday. It is hardly necessary to say that this exhibition is always looked forward to with great interest, inasmuch as we are essentially an agricultural people, and of an advanced class too, and likely to remain so for some time longer. The wealth of Ireland is, and ever has been, the product of her soil, and, therefore, everything calculated to enhance its value or show advance merit in its culture, must be an object of concern to all classes of our countrymen. But of the present exhibition we cannot say that it equalled our expectations, for it was reasonable to suppose that, with the improved circumstances of the country, there would be a corresponding display of enthusiasm or anxiety among agriculturists to prove it. The cattle branch of the Exhibition is, of course, the most important one, and that which is regarded with most interest, but it cannot have escaped the observation of the visiter that the number of first-class cattle in their several departments was very small, and by no means as good as might have been expected at an exhibition in which the agricultural enterprise and intelligence of Ireland were represented. Indeed, it would not be exaggeration to say that the horned cattle exhibited at the show did not fairly represent any one of our best grazing counties, not to speak of the entire island; and when we consider the facilities at present existing for the conveyance of animals to any destination, their paucity on the present occasion may well be wondered at. These observations are intended to apply particularly to the horned cattle, but the same thing might be said of the sheep and swine exhibited. Of the two latter there were, no doubt, some fine animals to be seen, but they were to few. It might, however, be remarked that the place now used by the society for their exhibitions is not sufficiently ample, and that if the agricultural community generally were willing to avail themselves of these, they would not have an opportunity to do so. However that may be, it is quite obvious that the display yesterday should not be taken as exhibiting the capabilities of the Irish grazier or farmer. The other departments of the exhibition were it must be admitted, well represented. There was a very large display of poultry, and a magnificent one of vegetable productions, such as turnips, carrots, parsnips, cabbages, mangel wurtzel, &c., grown upon the estates of the Duke of Leinster, the Marquis of Waterford, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Allan Pollok, Esq.; J. L. Napier, Esq.; and other noblemen and gentlemen. Indeed, there have seldom been presented finer specimens of the above vegetables than those which crowded the tables of the exhibition yesterday. There were also a few specimens of wool, butter, and cheese, for which prizes were obtained. In addition, there was a large number of agricultural implements, both of Irish and English manufacture. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and suite arrived, as had been intimated, about three o'clock, and were conducted through the several departments. His lordship's attention was particularly directed to the horned cattle, some of which he appeared to admire highly. The band of the 26th (Cameronians) Regiment was stationed in the centre of the hall, and played during the afternoon. The exhibition was numerously attended during the day, especially by the higher classes; and in the evening the Agricultural Hall was illuminated with gas, for the accommodation of those who wished to visit the exhibition at a reduced price. The following is a list of the animals exhibited, with the names of the owners, and the prizes awarded to them, consisting of a large silver medal for the first prize, and a small one for the second:—

FAT OXEN—CLASS I.

Allan Pollok, Lismany, Ballinasloe.—Short-horned Ox; calved April 2, 1857; bred by exhibitor; fed on cabbage, turnip, hay, and 4lbs of oil-cake each day, and 1lb of grain. First prize.

CLASS II.

Mrs. Laurie, Kilrush Farm, Hollymount—Short-horned Ox. First prize.

CLASS III.

Hugh M. Tuite, Sonna, Mullingar.—Devon Ox, thoroughbred, six years old last spring; bred by Patrick Naughten, near Sonna. First prize.

CLASS IV.

Allan Pollok.—West Highland Ox; calved in 1856; bred by exhibitor; fed on grass, cabbage, and 3lbs of oil-cake daily, since 1st of October last. First prize.

CLASS V.

Thomas Gerrard Bayne Hill, Navan.—A dun Bullock (cross between polled Angus Cow and short-horned Bull); calved July, 1855, bred by John Netterville Gerrard, Gibbstown, Navan; fed solo on grass, with a small quantity of hay night and morning, to preserve condition. First prize.

Allan Pollok, Skahard, Creggs.—Cross-bred Short-horned Ox; calved in 1855; bred by John Shiel, Kilbegnet, county Galway; fed on grass to the 1st of September: since on straw, turnips, cake, and corn. Second prize.

CLASS VI.

Allan Pollok, Skahard, Creggs.—A pair of Irish-bred Plough Bullocks; 6 years old; fed on grass up to 1st of September, since, on straw, turnips, cake, and corn. First prize.

CLASS VII.

Allan Pollok.—Three pure polled Galloway Bullocks; two calved in May, 1856, and one calved in May, 1857; bred by exhibitor; fed on grass, cabbage, hay, and 5 lbs of oil-cake, and 1 lb of grain daily. Got the prize.

Mrs. Laurie, Kilrush Farm, Hollymount.—Three fat Bullocks; 4 years old; fed on turnips, bruised turnip, and oil-cake, about 4lbs to commence with, and 6lbs afterwards. Highly commended.

FAT COWS—CLASS IX.

John Farrell, Moynalty.—Short-horned Cow; calved Dec. 11, 1858; bred by Mr. Topham, Dowdstown, Navan; fed on grass up to October 1; afterwards on turnips, oil-cake, bruised oats, and hay. First prize.

William Stawell Garnett, Williamstown, Kells.—Short-horned red Cow, Nora; calved about May, 1852; had a calf some time in 1857; fed solely on grass to 1st October last; since, on turnips, oil-cake, and crushed oats, with a little hay. Second prize.

CLASS XI.

Allan Pollok, Lismany, Ballinasloe—West Highland Cow; calved in 1855; bred by exhibiter; fed on grass all the summer; on cabbage, hay, and 3lbs of cake since 1st of October last.—First prize.

CLASS XIV.

Hugh M. Tuite, Sonna, Mullingar.—Hereford Cow; 6½ years old in November last; bred by exhibiter; had a calf March, 1858; fed on grass till September; then on aftergrass and cabbage; since October, on turnips and mangels, with cracked oats and oil-cake. First prize.

CLASS XV.

Sir Edward M'Donnel, Newhaggard, Lusk.—Kerry Cow; aged; bred by exhibiter; fed on grass, hay, turnips, and oats, during the last two months. First prize.

CLASS XVI.

Sir Edward M'Donnel, Newhaggard, Lusk.—Three Fat Cows, short-horned; aged; fed on grass, hay, turnips, and oats, for the last two months. Got the prize.

The prize for the Fat Cows would have been a large Silver Medal.

FAT HEIFERS—CLASS XVII.

Allan Pollok, Skahard, Creggs.—Short-horned Heifer; under 4 years old; calved 1856; bred by exhibiter; fed on grass to the first of September last; since on straw, turnips, cake, and corn. First prize.

Nathaniel Barton, Straffan House, Straffan.—Short-horned Heifer, 3 years old; fed on cabbage and oil-cake from Oct. 1 to November 1; since on turnips, hay, a little oil-cake, and bruised oats. Second prize.

CLASS XX.

Samuel Garnett, Arch Hall, Navan—A Kerry Heifer; under four years old; fed upon grass, without any artificial food of any description. First prize.

Same—A Kerry Heifer, similarly fed and bred. Second Prize.

CLASS XXIII

Same.—Cross-bred Heifer; fed on grass to the 20th Oct. last; since on straw, turnips, corn, and cake. First prize.

Allan Pollock, Skahard, Creggs.—Cross-bred Heifer; fed on grass to the 20th October last; since, no straw, turnips, cake, and corn. Second prize.

CLASS XXIV.

Richard Walsh, Kingswood, Rathcoole.—Three short-horned Heifers; fed on oil-cake for the last three weeks. First prize.

Sir Edward M'Donnel, Newhaggard, Lusk.—Three Short-horned Heifers; 3 years old; fed on grass, hay, turnips and oats, during the last two months. Highly commended.

FAT SHEEP—CLASS XXV.

William Simmons, Arles, Carlow.—Three Long-woolled Wedders; yeaned March, 1858; bred by exhibiter; fed on turnips in winter; on grass in summer. First prize.

Joseph Radcliff, LL.D., Q.C., Cliff Lodge, White church, Rathfarnham.—Three Long-wooled Wedders; twenty months old; fed on grass and turnips. Second prize.

CLASS XXVI.

William Cotton, Longford House, Castlerea.—Long-woolled Wedders: bred by exhibiter; yeaned in March or April, 1857; fed on grass only. First prize.

Francis Page, Eastgate, Lincoln—A pen of Lincolnshire Sheep; yeaned March, 1857; bred by Edward Howard; Nocton, Lincoln; fed on grass up to September; since on rape and cake. Second prize.

CLASS XXVII.

Hugh M. Tuite, Sonna, Mullingar.—Three Long-woolled Wedders; 3½ years old; fed on grass for two months on rape, and hay during November. First prize.

CLASS XXVIII.

William Cotton, Longford House, Castlerea.—A pen of six Long-woolled Wedders; yeaned April, 1857; bred by exhibiter; fed on grass only. First prize.

CLASS XXIX.

Lord Talbot de Malahide, Malahide—Leicester Ewes, 4 years old, bred by John La Touche, Hafriestown. First prize.

Same—A pen of Leicester Ewes, 4 years old; bred by William Owen, Blessington. Second prize.

CLASS XXX.

Peter Broughton, Cherrymount, Kells.—A pen of Shropshire Down Sheep, twenty months old bred by exhibiter; fed on grass up to August; since on vetches, turnips, 1lb. of oil-cake, and corn, daily. First prize.

CLASS XXXIV.

Hugh M. Tuite, Sonna, Mullingar.—Six Short-woolled Sheep, thirty-two months old; yeaned March 1857; bred by exhibiter; fed on grass pasture, after-grass, and three months on rape, and some hay in November. First prize.

CLASS XXXV.

William Owen, Blessington.—Pen of six pure Leicester shearling fat Ewes; bred by exhibiter: yeaned in 1858; fed on grass up to September 1: since, 2lbs each of cake, corn, and peas, with grass. First prize.

Hugh M. Tuite, Sonna, Mullingar.—Six Sheep; fed on pasture grass, after-grass, three months on rape, and some hay in November. Highly commended.

FAT SWINE—CLASS XXXVIII.

Joseph Radcliff, LL.D., Q.C., Cliff Lodge, Rathfarnham.—One Pig, small breed; 3½ years old; fed on pollard, small potatoes, and refuse parsnips. First prize.

CLASS XLI.

J. C. Metge, Sion, Navan.—Berkshire fat Pig; farrowed January 13, 1857; bred by exhibiter, fed on boiled mangel and turnips. First Prize.

Patrick Victory, Paynstown, Kill, Naas.—Berkshire Pig; farrowed August 16, 1857; bred by exhibiter; fed on cabbage, buttermilk, damaged potatoes, and coarse wheatmeal. Second Prize.

POULTRY.

FOWL WITH COMBS—CLASS XLII.—BRAMAH POOTRA.

Mrs. Lupton, 4, Bannaville, Mountpleasant-avenue.—One lot Bramah Pootra; hatched July, 1857. Price £3 2s. First prize.

CLASS XLIII.—BRAMAH POOTRA.

Mrs. Lupton, 4, Bannaville, Mountpleasant-avenue—One lot Bramah Pootra; Cockerel hatched February, 1859; Pullets hatched August, 1859. Price £1 4s. First prize.

CLASS XLIV.—DORKING.

John Farrell, Moynalty—One lot silver grey Dorking, hatched 1858. Price £2 1s. First prize.

Richard Palmer Williams, Hollybrook, Clontarf—One lot grey Dorking, over a year old. Second prize.

CLASS XLV.—DORKING.

John Farrell, Moynalty—One lot silver grey Dorking hatched in 1859. Price £10. First prize.

Same—One lot silver grey Dorking; hatched March, 1859.

CLASS XLVI.—SPANISH.

Richard Palmer Williams, Hollybrook, Clontarf—One lot Spanish; over a year old. First Prize.

Price £ 0. Second prize.

Master James Lupton, 4, Bannaville, Mountpleasant-avenue—One lot black Spanish; hatched July, 1858. Price £3 3s. Second prize.

CLASS XLVI.—SPANISH.

William Perrin, Ballinasloe.—One lot black Spanish, April, 1859. Price £3 10s. First prize.

Augustus Warburton, Kill, Naas, County Kildare.—One lot Spanish; hatched April, 1859; bred by exhibiter. Price £5. Second prize.

CLASS XLVII.—COCHIN CHINA.

George Lupton.—One lot Shanghae; hatched May, 1847. Price £3 5s. First prize.

CLASS LXIX.—COCHIN CHINA.

George Lupton.—One lot Cochin China; hatched March, 1859. Price £3 3s. First prize.

CLASS L.—GAME.

Henry Lawless, Shankhill, Bray.—One lot Game; hatched September 24, 1858. Price £1 10s. First prize.

Matthew Walsh, 113, James's-street.—Game; hatched April, 1859; price £5. Second prize.

Henry Lawless, Shankhill, Bray.—One lot Game; hatched May 20, 1859. Price £1. Commended.

FOWLS WITH CRESTS.

CLASS LII—SPANGLED HAMBURGH.

Richard Palmer Williams, Hollybrook, Clontarf.—One lot gold spangled Hamburgh; over one year old. First prize.

Same.—One lot silver spangled Hamburg; hatched May, 1859. Second prize.

CLASS LII.—SPANGLED HAMBURG.

Richard Palmer Williams, Hollybrook, Clontarf—One lot silver spangled Hamburgh; hatched May, 1859. First prize.

Same—One lot silver spangled Hamburg; hatched May, 1859. Second prize.

CLASS LIV.—WHITE-CRESTED BLACK FOWL.

Richard Palmer Williams, Hollybrook, Clontarf.—One lot white-crested Black Fowl; over one year old. Second prize.

Mrs. Phinne, Stackallan, Navan.—One lot white-crested Black Fowl; over one year old; bred by exhibitor, Price £3. Commended.

CLASS LV.—WHITE-CRESTED BLACK FOWL.

John Wright, Monkstown.—One lot Polish (black with white crests), hatched June, 1859. Price £20. First prize.

Richard Palmer Williams, Hollybrook, Clontarf.—One lot white-crested black, hatched May, 1859. Second prize.

CLASS LVI.—ANY OTHER DISTINCT BREED.

William Roberts, 11, Percy-place.—One lot, silver-mounted Pheasants hatched May, 1858. Price £2 10s. First prize.

Patrick Kearns, 11, Cumberland-street.—One lot silver-lace Bantams; hatched March, 1858. Price £4 5s. Commended.

CLASS LVII.—CHICKENS.

Miss Lupton, 4, Bannaville, Mountpleasant-avenue. One lot chickens; hatched first week in September, 1859; bred by exhibiter. Price £3 3s. First prize.

Richard Palmer Williams, Hollybrook, Clontarf.—One lot gold Pheasant Fowl; catched May, 1859. Second prize.

CLASS LVIII.—CHICKENS.

Richard Palmer Williams, Hollybrook, Clontarf.—One lot silver Pheasant Fowl; hatched May, 1859. First prize.

Miss Lupton, 4, Bannaville, Mountpleasant-avenue.—One lot; hatched August, 1859; bred by exhibiter. Price £2 2s. Second prize.

CLASS LIX—TURKEYS.

William Wilkin, St Catherine's, Leixlip.—One lot wild American Turkeys; hatched May, 1858. First prize.

Allan Pollok, Lismanny, Ballinasloe.—One lot Turkeys; over a year old; hatched April, 1858; bred by exhibiter.

See third Page.

CLASS LX.—TURKEYS.

Allan Pollok, Skahard, Creggs.—One lot of Black Turkeys hatched May 20, 1859; bred by Mrs M'Loughlin. Price £5. First prize.

Anne Strahan, Ballitore.—One lot; hatched April, 1859. Price £1 10s. Second prize.

CLASS LXII.—GEESE.

Hugh M. Tuite, Sonna, Mullingar.—One lot white Embden Geese; bred by Michael Dalton. Not for sale. First prize.

John Greene, Rosemount, Drumcondra.—One lot Toulouse Geese; three years old; bred by Maxwell Hutton. Price £5 5s. Second prize.

CLASS LXV.—DUCKS.

Richard Palmer Williams, Hollybrook, Clontarf.—One lot Rouen Ducks; hatched May, 1859. First prize.

Hugh M. Tuite, Sonna, Mullingar.—One lot Aylesbury Ducks; hatched April, 1859; bred by Michael Dalton. Second prize.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

The observations annexed to the implements are made by the respective owners.

LOT 1.—Thomas Kennan and Son, 18 and 19, Fishamble-street, Dublin.

Kennan's Double-action Log Saw. It is worked by one man, and will do much of the work which commonly requires two men at a cross-cut saw; the saw is hung on bars with spring joints, which materially assist the backward stroke, and take all strain off the wrist. Price £2 10s.

An assortment of improved Cross-cut Saws, having chisel teeth arranged in pairs, pointed alternately in opposite directions, so as to present true cutting edges in both the forward and backward stroke of the saw. These saws save fully 30 per cent. in time and labour. Price 10s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.

An assortment of improved Felling Saws, with reverse chisel teeth for cutting down standing timber. These saws may be worked by two men, and admit of a tree being cut close to the ground, saving a fo

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY—IMPORTANT MEETING AT LIMERICK.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

An influential meeting of the friends of the Irish Church Missionary Society was held in the Protestant Hall, Limerick, on Monday evening. It being the first missionary meeting held in Limerick in connexion with this society, it was regarded by all present as most successful, and augured well for the future progress in Limerick of the labours of the society, the zeal and devotedness of the members of which are so well known and appreciated. The greatest earnestness was evinced in the proceedings, and by seven o'clock, the time announced for the meeting to commence, the spacious hall which has recently been erected at considerable expense was filled by a most respectable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. Amongst the clergymen present were—

The Rev. A. Coghill, Nanton Glebe; the Rev. C. H. Seymour, Tuam; Rev. Maurice A. Collis, Fermoy; Rev. Thomas Guard, Presbyterian Church, Limerick; Rev. William Ashton, Rev. Benjamin Jacob, Rev. Richard Moon, Rev. J. A. Schoales, Rev. D. Twiss Riordon. There were also present—John Brown, Esq., J. P., John Delmege Esq.; Bernard O'Donnell, Esq.; Edward Bernard, Esq.; Edward Dathill, Esq.; Thomas Revinton, Esq.; Robert Hunt, Esq.; J. Payne, Esq.; T. Rose, Esq.; James Wardell, Esq.; Richard, H. Jones, Esq.; —Bradshaw, Esq.; J. Evans, Esq.; Dr. Russell, Dr. Vereker, Captain Whyte, J. Sexton, Esq.; F. Finch, Esq.; —Clements, Esq., &c.

On the motion of the Rev. Mr. Coghill, the chair was taken by

JOHN BROWN, Esq., J.P.

The Chairman having briefly expressed his gratification at being called upon to preside over so important a meeting, the proceedings opened with prayer.

The Rev. Mr. Coghill, on rising to address the meeting, was received with loud applause. He said—It devolves upon me, as being officially connected with the Irish Church Missionary Society, for the promotion of which we are met here, to open the proceedings of the meeting. I shall not trespass long upon the attention of the meeting, as I know there must be great anxiety on the part of those present to hear the able and eloquent advocates of the society who are to follow me. I shall merely open the proceedings by stating some few particulars as regards the nature of the society in whose behalf we are assembled, and I shall show some of the principles upon which its great missionary work is conducted. I must say it is with very considerable pleasure I stand before such a meeting as this assembled; for it has been asserted of Limerick that there is but one charity that can enlist her sympathies. I believe the meeting of this evening will wipe away that stigma from Limerick, and will show that the people of Limerick have hearts for more than one Society. Our friend, the Rev. Mr. Collis, will tell us of the progress which the Irish Church Missionary Society has made in Cork; he will tell us how the people there have the hand of benevolence ready to be extended to every charitable institution, whether it be connected with secular charity or the life-giving oracles of God. I hope his address here, this evening, will provoke a holy emulation in the hearts of the people of Limerick, and that they will not be behind-hand in coming forward to help every good cause which God is blessing with His acknowledgment. It which God is blessing with His acknowledgment. may be said, why is it we introduce another society into Limerick, whilst we have the advocates of the Irish Society, and of other societies, engaged in the promotion of the evangelisation of Ireland? I believe there are persons in Limerick who find fault that too frequent appeals are made to their benevolence in the way of charity sermons, and other means adopted in the promotion of objects connected with the circulation of the Word of God. I would just refer such persons to a letter recently published in the IRISH TIMES newspaper, from the Dean of Down, who had the same difficulties to encounter in his own parish, and who was frequently assailed with clamours, not of the charitable, but the uncharitable, that he had too frequent appeals made for charitable institutions. What has he done? He published a letter in the IRISH TIMES newspaper, addressed to the Protestants of his parish, in which he stated to them that there are numerous societies seeking to have their cause advocated in his pulpit, and he gives a list of eighteen societies, all sending their deputations to him, requiring his advocacy for them with the congregation to whom he ministers. He tells the Protestants of his parish—"I will not take upon myself the invidious task of selecting which of those charities you will support, as they are all good, and all engaged in the circulation of the Word of God, and I will, therefore, open my charity to all engaged in that good and holy cause, leaving it to the congregation to contribute if they will, and, if not, to let them answer for it to God and their own conscience." It is on that principle we, the advocates of the Irish Church Missionary Society, for the first time call a meeting in Limerick, and we are rejoiced to see the people of Limerick are ready to respond to the call, and we trust they will join freely and liberally to help on the cause in which we are engaged. The object of the Irish Church Missionary Society is to seek the conversion of the Roman Catholics of this country, by making known to them the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Mark why it is that the friends and advocates of that society feel themselves bound to go amongst the Roman Catholics of Ireland. It is because their ordination has imposed that awful responsibility upon them of seeking out amongst the Romanists of Ireland those who are ready to receive the truth of God, if it will be properly brought before their minds. They feel the Divine command has been, "Go ye into the field, and preach the Gospel to every creature." Feeling the great responsibility thereby imposed upon them, they will not come in any underhand way to make known the Gospel of God: they will not come by any side way to bring evangelical truth; but they will come with a bold and straightforward front, and tell them the system in which they have been taught is contrary to the Word of the living God. Speaking in complete and entire love, they will show them that that system contains doctrines and dogmas which are contrary to Gospel truth, and we have here the means which the society employs—first, to circulate the Word of God, to circulate God's oracles amongst Roman Catholics, and then to teach the Gospel, not merely doctrinally and dogmatically, but to teach them the gospel in contrast with the errors of the Church of Rome, and in a pure spirit of love. (Applause.) Another agency employed by the society was missionary schools, for male and female infants; and we have again in Dublin inquiring classes, where Roman Catholics are invited freely to come and discuss the points of difference between the Church of England and Rome. The instrumentality and agency thus employed are no doubt, legitimate and scriptural, and if I did not believe in my heart they were so, I never should stand as an advocate of the society. I believe in my heart, and my reverend brethren around me will confirm my opinion, that it is the bounded duty of every clergyman, by his ordination now, to banish and drive away all errors and false doctrines contrary to the Word of God. If we look upon the means which are employed for this purpose by the society, we will find there is not one single agency employed that we are not fully borne out in carrying on in its full efficiency by the Word of the living God. Do we not earnestly contend for the faith once delivered to the Saints? Have we not that duty imposed upon us by the Apostle Jude, that we should never draw back from that controversy? Feeling it our sacred duty, the mission will go on despite of calumny, despite of animosity. The society will go on doing the work of the Lord, and, no doubt, its labours will be crowned with success. It has been said to me by some that the Irish Church Missionary Society, some years ago, did good work, but that of late years the work has ceased, and that there is no work doing in Connemara. Having heard those statements, I felt it my duty to seek information from the fountain head, and I wrote to the Rev. Mr. Darcy, the eminent superintendent of the mission in Connemara, and I received from his curate the following letter, which I will read:—"My dear sir,—As Mr. Darcy is particularly pressed with work of many kinds just now, he has asked me to reply to your letter of the 14th. I have been privileged to take a part in the work here for more than six years, and the last year has been by far the most encouraging in my experience. Within the last 15 months or so, more than twenty adults have come decidedly out from Rome in Connemara. Circumstances of peculiar interest are connected with almost every case. Three have been National School teachers, and two of these resigned their situations on declaring themselves Protestants. One was a policeman, others were intelligent tradespeople. An English tradesman, who had been perverted to Romanism, came to Clifden, with his Roman Catholic wife, about two months ago. Both he and his wife have since abandoned Romanism, and the latter gives every evidence of having been converted to Christ. About two months ago a woman, when, as all considered on her dying bed, refused to see the Romish priest and declared herself a Protestant. She has since recovered, and continues firm in the faith. About the same time a young Roman Catholic woman, who, for the first time in her life, had attended a prayer meeting, was stricken with the deepest sense of her sins, and, having at length found rest in Jesus, decidedly and courageously abandoned Romanism. Two or three cases have lately occurred where converts have been faithful unto death. Only on yesterday a poor woman died professing the faith with her latest breath. About 900 children, the orphan nurseries not included, attend the mission schools, and more than 100 Roman Catholic children, who were never before under scriptural instruction, have attended during the last year. There are now seven churches in Connemara (six of these new), and six licensed schoolhouses—in all 13 congregations—ministered to on each Sabbath. The average attendance is about 1,250 in summer. The number of school houses is, I think, 32. Numbers of Roman Catholics have expressed their conviction that Protestantism is true. Rome false, but have not courage, as yet, openly to confess it. Indeed, of those who still continue to attend mass, I have much reason for my conviction that more than a third are Roman Catholics only in name. It is, indeed, sad that men who ought to be better informed are not careful to inquire ere they circulate what are, in reality, Satan's lies. I envy not those helpers of the Prince of Darkness. The work is of God. Opposers of every kind shall assuredly be put covered with confusion. The love of our God and Saviour has kindled a light in Connemara which many waters cannot quench; neither can the floods drown." Is the missionary work at rest in Connemara? is there no progress making there by the Irish Church Missionary Society? That letter at once contradicts such a statement and proves clearly and fully that the Irish Church Missionary Society is working faithfully and effectively in that district at the present moment. I do believe that the work of God will prosper in the hands of the society, for this reason, that its foundation is based on prayer. I know that its founder, the Rev. Alexander Dallas, was a man of prayer, and that its committee and agents are continually seeking fhr the spirit of God. Knowing we have the truth, shall we not go on and prosper? Yes, the truth will prevail—*magna est veritas et prevalabie*—or, if I may use the eloquent and beautiful illustration of an eminent writer, "Truth may be despised, may be opposed, but it carries within the imperishable germ of greatness and of empire; the acorn falls upon the ground, vegetates into the soil, presents a seedling plant, and appears liable to destruction by every blast; but, notwithstanding, fast and assured it rises above the soil, its branches extend, its roots strike into the earth, it would rise towards the sky, and, venerable by the growth of centuries, it stands the father of the forest." So religious truths may be contemplated. Its onward progress may be slow, and be threatened with annihilation by the sophistry of error, but, strengthened and supported by an unseen and Almighty influence, its grasps of the human intellect extends, its attributes of greatness are developed, its head rises in pomp before all its rivals, till ultimately it appears the universal monarch of the flesh. So with this society. We do believe it will yet prevail, and that Ireland will yet be

"Great glorious and free,
First flower of the earth, and first gem of the sea."

(Applause.) The nation will arise under the bright shining of Gospel light, free from the fetters and trammels in which she has been so long enslaved, and free from that bondage by which she has been held fast by the despotism of Rome. I shall not trespass longer on your time, particularly as my eloquent friend, the Rev. Mr. Collis, will address you, and the Rev. Mr. Seymour, who might well be called the *cœur de Lion*—who had bearded in his den the Lion of St. Jarlath's. (Applause.)

Rev. Mr. Guard, Presbyterian minister, on coming forward to address the meeting, was received with loud applause. He said—I had no idea I should have been called on to address this assembly; however, I feel much pleasure in responding to your call. I am not here tonight to attempt to urge the claims of this association or society, as I believe that will be safer in the trust and keeping of the able and eloquent deputation from the Irish Church Missionary Society, to whose advocacy the committee have entrusted the claims and interests of the society; however, it is but right that I, as the feeble representative of another section of God's militant Church, should express my deep sympathy with the interests and objects of this society. I feel that we are in a remarkably momentous and solemn time, so far as the history of Evangelical Christianity is concerned. We have witnessed and we have heard the triumph of Divine grace which has been vouchsafed to our country. Partial scepticism and infidelity are banished before the glory of the day of visitation. The Word of God is receiving elucidation and study unparalleled in its history and our own experience. Immorality is to a large extent sinking abashed and confounded in the presence of the fair God-like form of the Gospel; but there are still nests where there are the adders of foul passion—dwellings, not homes, still under the fearful shadow of that throne of the Man of Sin, propped up and supported by cruelty and priestcraft, that throne fashioned out from beneath the blood and bones and souls of men, from whence, not like the apocalyptic vision, the pure water of life flows with corrupt impurity. Some members of the apostate church are coming to the light, trusting in the one Mediator, and churches are being enlarged and erected. In conclusion he said—I wish good speed to those lion-hearted men who have "bearded the lion in his den," and who have helped to sap the foundations of that fearful bastille of error built by Popish influence—that they will go forth when a spark from heaven's altar fire shall descend, and consume and scatter the consolidated effects of darkness, and turn it into the abyss to which it must be consigned, awaking up the apocalyptic burst of triumphant wonder and joy—"Babylon the great is fallen—is fallen" (Applause).

The Rev. C. H. Seymour, of Tuam, next addressed the meeting as follows:—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I feel a great difficulty in coming forward to address you upon this important occasion. Some short time ago, I was preaching in Armagh a sermon, of which a report was given, and in a letter written by Dr. MacHale of Tuam, upon the subject, I found I was called a liar. He stated, "Charles Henry Seymour, you are a liar." And why? Because I had quoted a passage from his own catechism, in which I stated there was no mention made of the name of Jesus. In order to make me out a liar, the editor of the *Connaught Patriot* quoted from Dr. Butler's Catechism, but, I do here state, according to Dr. MacHale's Catechism, that in the 14 things necessary for salvation there is no mention made of the name of Jesus. The whole is as to the work of man, and the following out of the rites and ceremonies ordained by man. The same editor alleged my statement was palpably calumnious, designedly slanderous, and deliberately false. I acquit the editor so far that the report given of my sermon was not altogether correct, but I do trust I told nothing but the truth; and I shall lay my hand to my heart and state, that whenever I come before any assembly in the church of God, or such as I at present address, it is my prayer to God to give a faithful, honest report of things as they are, and to leave, as far as I can, an impression on the mind of my hearers, conveying nothing but the truth. Having said so much, I shall give you a history of my mission in Tuam. You have had already very ably put before you the principles upon which our society is founded, and the nature of the instrumentality we use for carrying out its objects. I believe there is no such thing as salvation in the Church of Rome. (Hear, hear.) I do believe her doctrines, her dogmas, and moral teaching are opposed to the teachings of the Holy Spirit, as conveyed to us in God's written Word. In saying this, I do not mean to convey that there are not to be found in the ranks of Rome many who are God's people in spite of Rome; but, although a person may be saved in a burning house, still the risk is great, and it is my duty, as well as the duty of every clergyman, if they can, to rescue from the burning flame those who might not escape if they remained. With regard to the instrumentality we use, we are a bold, honest Protestant Society. I do not fault with any society for the means which they may adopt to carry out the great object which we all have in preaching God's Gospel; but I, as one, cannot say that I am satisfied with any undermining system—with anything that goes on by slow degrees. We live in an age of progress, and when I see souls perishing I cannot waitfor the sympathies of this society or that; but I must bring directly, immediately, and without delay, the Gospel before the man with the grey hairs going down to his grave—before the young man and the young woman suffering from disease, and before the healthy, as I know not when they may be taken from me, and then all opportunity is lost. Some time ago I was engaged with a Roman Catholic priest on a matter connected with the relief of the poor in my neighbourhood. I said to myself that I would take him in a Jesuitical way, and gradually bring him to the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. The first day we met I conversed with him upon matters of religion, and the next day upon man's lost estate, but upon the third day a quarrel unfortunately, occurred between us. Oh! how often have I grieved with myself for losing the opportunity of speaking to that man the truths of the Gospel of Jesus, and in telling him there was no salvation but in the Spirit of Christ Jesus. Now, with regard to the district in which I have been ministering for the last nine years as vicar, and for three years before that as curate, I must describe to you the measure of success bestowed upon my labours there. The union of Tuam is a district covering an area of 100 square miles; there are six parishes in the union, and according to the last census return there were 23,700 persons, and out of that there were, when I came to the district, but 310 Protestants, so that we were about one to 47. I found before me there a man of great talent—perhaps though much overrated—a man of indomitable energy; and would to God that the bishop of this diocese, and every diocese in the Protestant church, was as active, as energetic, as self-denying in his labours, as Dr. MacHale is in endeavouring to prop up the system which it upholds by his energies, and supports by every means in his power. I had also before me the large machinery employed by the Roman Catholic Church, for the purpose of propping up its system. There was a considerable number of my small congregation intermarried with Roman Catholics, and in no case but one could I find that the children of those marriages were even divided half and half. In almost every instance the children were handed over, both boys and girls, to the Roman Catholic Church. When I became vicar of the parish, bearing in mind the way the living was given to me, to banish and drive away all strange doctrines, I almost felt that mankind was against me. The Protestant population themselves were quite opposed to any direct opposition to the Church of Rome, and a Protestant clergyman even said to me, "Do you mean to say you will convert all these?" "Every one of them," I said, "if it be God's will. I will not shorten the arm of God—I will not lessen my belief in the power of His Holy Spirit, but will go forward boldly and faithfully and preach the Gospel of my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, trusting that God will bestow upon me his blessing and protection." At the time the Irish Church Missionary Society, which was then coming into existence, attracted my notice, and although it was my desire to continue connected with the old and much-revered Irish Society, still I consulted the Bishop of Tuam upon the subject, and he said he thought the time had come when the Irish Church Missionary Society should work in Tuam. In obedience to his lord ship's will I commenced at once, and got into communication with the society, and got its whole machinery at work in the town of Tuam, by means of handbills, placards, controversial lectures, &c. I can scarcely tell you the perils, the many persecutions, and obstacles which I had to encounter. From the commencement of the work I was hooted as a madman, and persons passing me by would say, "God help us he will soon be in a lunatic asylum!" And so I was subjected to continual insults, bespattered with mud, and numbers of little boys paid by the priests, and hired to insult me. Notwithstanding all, I felt it was a noble thing to be a Protestant, and I was neither ashamed nor afraid to preach the Gospel as the servant of Jesus. I was upheld, thank God, through all, not only by the hope of a glorious eternity, but through all my difficulties and dangers I was encouraged by the Bishop of Tuam. (Applause.) When even the Protestants deserted me, he always encouraged me, and said, persevere, the work will yet tell." My life was threatened and I was so much afraid to go out into the country, that the Government of the day ordered an escort of police for me, and for two years I never left my house without that escort. But, thank God, since the year 1854 I have been living in peaceful unity with that people, and am now perfectly free to go through any part of my parish without insult, except in a few instances. In the month of May, 1854, when there was a Father Rinolfi preaching, a young Scotch gentleman who was on a visit at my house asked leave, as we were passing by a Roman Catholic chapel, to hear the sermon. A good-humoured old parish priest gave him leave, but another priest came out and said, "Do you belong to Seymour?" "Yes," replied the young man, "I am a friend of his." "Then you won't hear a word of it," replied the other. And at the same time, another priest said to me, "You are hated for fourteen miles around you." "Well," I replied, "I am doing as St. Paul did;" when they shouted, "Paul and Seymour, Paul and Seymour." (Laughter.) Another asked me how it was that I was throwing handbills upon the road? and I told him that by that means I was enabled to bring truth before numbers who will read them, and that was a way I had of preaching the Gospel. He said, "What Gospel"? and blessed be God I was enabled to declare it was the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. (Applause.) Upon the same occasion I told them I was ready to controvert every doctrine belonging to the Church of Rome. There was a good deal of excitement amongst the people, when a priest came over and said to the one to whom I was speaking "Father Pat, it is three o'clock, and time to go to dinner." "Well," said I, "if you prefer your dinner to my discourse, you may go; but remember, you will not eat your dinner comfortably to-day, as you are now convinced that in opposing me you are opposing God's Word." (Hear, hear.) When about proceeding on my way I said to the people "The priests have deserted you, but, blessed be God, the Gospel shall be preached to you." I went on my way in safety, and upon the following day a Roman Catholic gentleman came to me and said, "We believe not your religion, but we respect you, and we do not agree with what the priests did yesterday." Upon the day of *Corpus Christi*, a festival kept in the Church of Rome the bishops and priests in Tuam walk in procession and carry a consecrated wafer as the Lord Jesus Christ. They march to the chanting of a hymn, and make the ceremony as imposing as possible, and thousands of people kneel down to worship it. Being present at one of these processions, I said to Bishop MacHale, "As a minister of Christ, I protest against this idolatrous ceremony, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost." (Hear, hear.) I will never forget it; he looked at me with a fiendish look, and a priest said to me, "We have got the Lord Jesus Christ here." "Oh, no," said I, "God is a spirit, and all that worship Him must worship him in spirit and in truth." Every one looked at me as if I were about to be swallowed up, when a man whom I never saw before nor since, made a ring for me in the middle of the street, and another said the first that strikes Mr. Seymour I will fell him to the ground. A little fellow asked me did I pray before I came there, and I told him I did, and that I came to show him that what Dr. MacHale carried was a wafer. The following day I posted a placard in 16 parts of the town, inquiring was the Rev. Mr. Seymour justified in protesting against the ceremony of the Host; he certainly was as a minister of Christ, for what Dr. MacHale carried was not God as a workman made it. That placard remained posted for three days, and was read by hundreds and thousands, and a Roman Catholic gentleman told me he would never again attend the procession of the host in the town of Tuam. (Applause.) During the present year I was greatly puzzled to know what I would do upon the day of *Corpus Christi*. Archbishop MacHale sent out word that I was not to be beaten nor stoned, but that I was to be crushed to death—(sensation)—and I received information from many Roman Catholics, that on no account should I appear in Tuam that day. A gentleman, on the previous evening, came to me in reference to it, and I told him I would do what God should lead me to do. Archbishop MacHale, finding I was not striking colours, got a sudden call to Dublin, and off he went. Two magistrates came to me, and asked me what I was going to do. "Well", I said, "last year those men acted illegally by bringing their procession out into the street, and if one man of them approaches the gate of Tuam it will be over my body." The magistrates promised to have a body of policemen, so as not to allow any one out remain in the crowd. The rev. speaker then proceeded to give a graphic account of a Jew, named Marcus, who into the streets, and I said I would not go inside, but would visited Tuam with the avowed intention of proving, in open controversy, that the Protestant version of the Bible was erroneous, and that he would show it to be such. The gentleman essayed the task, but, after a short discussion, was defeated, and retired from Tuam, having earned for himself the disapprobation of his supporters. In conclusion, the Rev. Mr. Seymour said, clergymen should remember their mission was not to Protestants alone, but it was their mission to preach to all the glorious truths of salvation, and whilst Roman Catholics are to be converted, we must always feel we have that great enemy to contend with, the Man of Sin, who, by the blessing of God will soon be destroyed by the brightness of His glory. (Applause.)

The Rev. M. A. Collis, of Fermoy, next addressed the meeting, and said—I cannot forget, in addressing this very interesting meeting, that 25 years have now nearly gone by since I was, in this city, called to the ministering of the Gospel, and in the retrospect of the past there is much, indeed, thank God, to cheer, but very much to humble. I cannot forget the many years of painful difficulty I passed through in connection with my responsibility towards my dear Roman Catholic brethren; that whilst I felt I ought to do something, and do that something suitably, there were such impediments standing before me as made me cower back and tremble. I recollect the time when a number of faithful clergymen of our church, sitting together discussing the subject generally, brought the discussion to a close with the word "impossible." We should, therefore, hail with gratitude God's goodness in having sent over the Rev. Mr. Dallas to this country, who came hither in behalf of another holy object, but having at Dublin heard the assembled clergy of Ireland complaining of the difficulty of their position, asked himself why there should be a greater hindrance to the preaching of the Gospel openly and faithfully in Ireland, anymore than in India; and it was that simple remark commenced the present effort to preach the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ through the length and breadth of Ireland. I confess that if there was no other debt of gratitude owed by every Christian minister in Ireland to this society, the fact of its having called out the always willing, but still nervous clergy of Ireland, to make a decided protest against the teachings of the Church of Rome, that that very fact ought never to be forgotten in gratitude to this society. Owing to the efforts of the society, what was the fact? That throughout Ireland the platform of controversy is indisputably our own, and there was not, at the present moment, throughout Ireland, a minister of the Word of God who knows the precious truth, and who stands forth with the Bible, that does not put the whole army of Romanism to flight—archbishops, priests, deacons, sub-deacons, down to the very lowest orders of the Church of Rome. (Applause.) Our opposition to the Church of Rome is not in a spirit of unkindness, but of love. We love Roman Catholics, while in the depths of our souls we hate Romanism. We love our beloved children with all the tenderness of affection, but we hate the fire that would destroy them. We hate the instrument Satan is using to deprive them of peace, but we love themselves with the deepest intensity, because of the dangers to which they are exposed; and the very consciousness of the mercy that we have received ourselves deepens our sympathy in their sad condition. (Hear, hear.) There is no point in connexion with this society so often advanced by persons who are ill informed on the subject as their very flippant condemnation of our society, on the ground that it has awakened the energies of Romanism. It is not generally noticed by us, that the very same system is at present going on in Belgium, France, Austria, Switzerland, Portugal, and different parts of Germany. Any person must observe the very great change which has taken place in the discipline of the Church of Rome, and the effort that has been made upon the part of Dr. Cullen to suppress mixed education. Why this? It all originated in the year 1848, when the inhabitants of the different Continental countries rose and laid hold of the thrones throughout Europe, but England owed her prosperity to the circulation of the Bible, for in England, at present, there was more Christianity than in all the world besides. The object of Archbishop Cullen was to commence in Ireland what they were doing abroad, and to keep education thoroughly in the hands of their church, and the Cullen movement was part and parcel of the Antonelli movement, which has originated in one great design to trample on the liberties of all Europe, and to establish the thorough domination of Rome over the minds and bodies of men. (Hear, hear.) After some further observations, Mr. Collis said—I hope the result of this meeting will not only make you more anxious to consider your duties individually towards Roman Catholics, but that they might aid in the one great work, that "Thy name may be known upon earth, and Thy saving truths amongst nations." (Applause.)

The proceedings concluded by the chanting of the Irish Church Missionary hymn.

A collection was made at the doors, when many persons contributed liberally.

LECTURE ON ITALY.

Rev. Professor Foley, T.C.D., delivered an eloquent, interesting, and instructive lecture last night, in the Metropolitan Hall, on the present condition of Italy. The learned lecturer commenced by saying the present condition of Italy was interesting to the whole of Europe from the position in which she was placed in wrestling for her liberty. He spoke of the condition of Italy, by which he meant her social, moral, and political state, and then went on to describe the seven great divisions into which she was divided, and all of which, with the exception of Sardinia, were governed by the police, the spy, the galley, and the dungeon. Austria had bound over the tyrants who ruled the duchies that they were to suppress every desire manifested by their people for liberty, on condition that she would supply them with soldiers, and thus prevent, in every way, their noble aspirations after liberty from spreading. In speaking of Venice, the lecturer said that property was taxed 100 per cent.; that cattle were taxed when they were about to be sold, and when they were purchased; that no man can remove from his residence without permission of the police; and that the women who brought their baskets of fruit into the market had to wait for hours before they received their passport giving them permission to sell. In the face of all these facts, Archbishop Cullen stands forth to defend, not the other monarch, but the Pope. In Rome there is no trial by jury; the political prisoner is not allowed to appoint an advocate, neither was he placed before his accusers or his judges; neither did he know when his trial was going on, and if he did appeal, his case would only come before the court which had previously condemned him. There were no open courts. The learned lecturer referred, in conclusion, to Mr. Maguire's book, two copies of which have been presented by Archbishop Cullen to the Roman Catholic Young Men's Society, and which he ably refuted by statements of facts which came under his own observation, by extracts from a French Roman Catholic Magazine, and from the report drawn out by the Italian patriots themselves. The lecturer was warmly applauded throughout, by an attentive and respectable audience.

LECTURE AT BRAY, ON GALVANISM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A lecture on Galvanism was delivered on Monday evening, at the Bray Young Men's Christian Society, by Doctor Haughton. It was illustrated by means of a powerful and highly-finished galvanic induction apparatus, worked by a pile on Bunsen's principle. The room was crowded, and the audience seemed much pleased with the lecture, and many persons came forward to try their power of enduring electric currents. The effects of water, as a means of giving shocks, appeared to surprise them most of all. The greater part of the lecture was devoted to the explanation of the general principles of electricity, of which science galvanism only forms a part; and the various parts of the apparatus (made by Rebold, of Paris) were explained in detail. The medical use of galvanism was also alluded to, and praise accorded to Doctors Andral and Begueral for their exertions in promoting the scientific use of electricity in paralysis and other forms of disease.

At the conclusion of the lecture, it was moved by Dr. Whistler, that the thanks of the meeting were due to Dr. Haughton, for his instructive lecture, which being received with acclamation, the proceedings terminated with the usual religious exercises.

M'CLINTOCK TESTIMONIAL.

The committee met in the Royal Dublin Society, on Monday, the 12th, at three o'clock,

The Right Hon. Lord GOUGH in the Chair

Members present—The Lord Mayor, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Sir Edward Grogan, Bart., M.P.; Sir Richard Griffith, Bart.; Sir Robert Hagan, R.N.; L. E. Foot, Esq.; Dr. Fleming, George Woods Maunsell, Esq.; Drs. Barker and Carte, Hon. Secretaries.

The Lord Mayor, in handing in several subscriptions, expressed his regret that so many friends had been obliged to leave the Mansion-house on the day of meeting, from the inability to get into the room. The extraordinary interest created by the Rev. Professor Haughton's able statement of what had been accomplished by the expedition of their distinguished countryman rendered the disappointment more provoking. Had he anticipated such a meeting, he would have opened the Round room for their accommodation. He wished to know had any determination been come to respecting the presentation of the address?

The Chairman said it appeared to him the business of the committee divided itself into two parts. The first was the presentation of the National Address, which should take place on the earliest day. The second was the selection of a testimonial, which necessarily must be deferred till the collection now in progress was completed, and ample consideration of the most suitable design or object agreed to.

Sir Robert Hagan, R.N., suggested that a special meeting of the committee should be summoned, to consider upon what day the presentation of the address would take place. Captain M'Clintock was now expected in Dublin, and there was no time to be lost.

Mr. Woods Maunsell hoped that the Lord Mayor, in presenting the address, would make arrangements for its taking place in the Round-room.

The Lord Mayor said, he would be most happy to meet the wishes of the committee in anything calculated to give effect to the presentation.

Mr. Foot, in announcing the amount of subscriptions received since the last day of meeting, said, he hoped shortly to be able to have a correct list of the subscribers to the fund drawn up for publication.

The committee adjourned to Friday next, the 16th instant.

PENNY SAVINGS BANK IN MONAGHAN.—Pursuant to public notice, a numerous and influential meeting was held in the Court House of Monaghan, on Saturday last, the Right Hon. Edward Lucas, in the chair, for the purpose of establishing one of these useful institutions in the town of Monaghan auxiliary to the existing savings bank, which gives a handsome interest to depositors, but receives no deposits under one shilling. After an explanatory discourse from the chairman, the first resolution, "That a penny bank be established in Monaghan," was moved by the Right Hon. Lady Rossmore, and seconded by Mrs. Hamilton. The second resolution, "That the Lady Rossmore be requested to accept the office of president," was moved by the Rev. Henry Maffat, and seconded by the Rev. Patrick Clifford. A number of resolutions followed, directed towards carrying out the general object, and were severally moved by influential parties connected with the town and neighbourhood.—*Northern Standard.*

NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—A new oratorio, entitled "Abraham" by Herr Molique, and a new cantata entitled "Undine" by Mr. Benedict (who will act as conductor), are to be brought out at the Norwich Festival next autumn. Madame Otto Goldschmidth has declined to appear at the Festival, although she was urgently solicited to come down.

The dramatic performances at Windsor Castle will be resumed after New Year's day. The substitution of St. George's Hall for one of the drawing-rooms, in which they were originally given, is a great improvement, from the depth which can be afforded for the stage without encroaching too much on the space necessary for the illustrious spectators. The audience, in addition to the Queen and Royal Family, consists of the guests visiting at the Castle, and about fifty of the neighbouring gentry, who are honoured with special invitations for the performance. The visitors assemble in a drawing-room, and await the passage of her Majesty, the Prince, the Royal Family, and the dinner guests to the theatre, making their obeisance as the illustrious party pass. The evening visiters follow to the theatre, and take their seats in rows of chairs behind the Royal Family and her Majesty's guests, on a semicircular platform or dais, on the plan of a regular theatre, in front of the stage. The Queen and Royal Family occupy the centre seats, and her guests occupy places of honour on either side, in the first and second row, according to their rank. The ladies in waiting and officers of the household are placed immediately behind the Queen and Prince; then come the evening visitors—the background and odd corners and gallery being filled up by the superior members of the domestic establishment. Immediately on her Majesty's taking her seat, the performance commences. In the intervals between the acts—or, if there are two pieces, at the conclusion of the first one—refreshments are served to the visitors, and again at the termination of the performance. The actors have a very handsome supper provided for them at the termination of their professional duties, and a special train takes them to the metropolis.—*Court Journal.*

PANTOMIMIC ARRANGEMENTS FOR CHRISTMAS.—The pantomime to be brought out at Covent Garden is by Mr. Bridgman, and Mr. W. H. Payne will perform an important part in the introduction. At Drury-lane the pantomime is, as usual, supplied by Mr. E. L. Blanchard, who chooses as his subject the old story of "Jack and the Bean-stalk." Mr. Beverley paints the scenery. The Haymarket pantomime is written by Mr. Buckstone, and the clever Leclerq family will sustain the leading parts. Mr. H. J. Byron has selected "Jack the Giant Killer" for his burlesque opening of the pantomime at the Princess's, and it is said the work is one of the best productions of its author; the hero Jack is to be played by Miss Louise Keeley, and King Arthur is to be entrusted to Mr. Saker. The pantomists engaged for the harlequinade are Mr. Forrest for Clown, Mr. Cormack for Harlequin, and Miss Charlotta Leclerq as Columbine; Mille. Rosette, principal *danseuse* of La Scala, Milan, has also been engaged, and will make her first appearance on Boxing night. Mr. Byron has likewise written the burlesque for the Adelphi, and has founded it on the legend of "Lurline." At the Olympic, Mr. Robert Brough produces an extravaganza called Alfred the Great, Mr. Robson appearing as the lawgiving and cake-burning monarch. Mr. Frank Talfourd has written the burlesque opening to the pantomime at the Lyceum, and the extravaganza at the Strand. At the St. James's pantomime, founded on the national drama, "Punch and Judy," will be produced, and rumour assigns the authorship to Mr. Collins.—*Globe.*

With the commencement of the new year, it is said, will be started a local *Punch* in Liverpool, for which London literary and artistic talent are now being engaged.

Law Intelligence.

CHANCERY APPEAL COURT.—YESTERDAY.

In the matter of George Scott and Philip Scott, bankrupts.

Mr. D. C. Heron having been heard on the part of the bankrupts, and Mr. Dowse for the opposing creditor, Mr. Benson.

The Lord Chancellor delivered judgment—He said, the case had been very fully discussed, and they had come to a conclusion as to the course to be adopted in regard to this appeal. The Judge of the Bankruptcy Court passed the final examination of the bankrupts, which involved an inquiry into every part of their business conduct, and all their accounts. It was competent for him, if anything remained unexplained, to adjourn the case from time to time, and after the most careful inquiry on the part of the learned judge, he came to the conclusion that the bankrupts had made a full and fair disclosure of all their affairs. Judge Plunkett had put on record, in very strong and clear language, his satisfaction with the bankrupts' conduct, as traders. His decision was appealed against by Mr. Benson, but through some inadvertence that appeal was not set down for hearing in time; the consequence of which was that the final examination stood as passed. The only course the Bankrupt Court could then pursue was, sooner or later, to give the bankrupts their certificate. This Court of Appeal could not do anything but either to affirm the order made by the Judge of the Bankrupt Court, or direct the certificate to be suspended for a certain time, or remit the case back to the court below for re-hearing. So far as regards deing the estate of the bankrupts any benefit, they could do nothing; and then the question was, had the conduct of the bankrupts been such as to induce this court to visit on them the punishment of suspending their certificates? They did not think that, considering the whole case, they could come to such a conclusion. Although the non-keeping of proper books of accounts was a strong element in re using or withholding this certificate, still, from the documents which had been kept in lieu of books of account, a full statement of the affairs of the bankrupts had been made. It was not upon an isolated item, in transactions of such an extensive character, that the court could set up its opinion against the Judge of the Bankrupt Court, the two trade and the official assignees, and the great majority of the creditors. Under all the circumstances, they were of opinion that the order granting the certificate should be affirmed, but not with costs, inasmuch as there were many matters which it was very proper to bring before the court.

Counsel for the appellant—F. Walshe, Q.C., and Dowse. Solicitor—B. Bloomfield. For the respondents—Mr. Brewster, Q.C., and Mr. D. C. Heron. Solicitors—D. and T. Fitzgerald.

QUEEN'S BENCH—NISI PRIUS—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Chief Justice and a Common Jury.)

Garrett v. *Waldron.*

This was an action brought by Garrett and Co., of Suffolk, against Mr. William Waldron, a farmer in Finglass, to recover £351 16s 2d, the price of a threshing machine and engine manufactured by the plaintiff and sold to the defendant. The defence was, that the plaintiff had given a warranty that the threshing machine and engine would be fully equal to, if not superior, to a threshing machine which the defendant had previously purchased from them; but that the engine and machine had worked so defectively that they could not do much more than half the work which had been done by the old machine. The defendant also alleged that he had always refused to accept the machine, because it did not work as specified by the terms of the engagement. The plaintiff, on the other hand, denied that he had given any warranty, save the undertaking to remedy a defect which was found to exist in the machine, and that he did so. He also stated that the defendant having complained or stated that the old machine did not winnow the corn cleanly, he put in an additional fan, but at the same time he distinctly informed the defendant that, in consequence of this additional fan, the machine would not thresh so quickly as it had done, but that it would do the work better.

The case was still at hearing when the court rose.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. O'Hagan, Q.C., Armstrong, Q.C., and Sidney. For the defendant—Messrs. Serjeant Fitzgibbon, Q.C., Kernan, Q.C., and M'Kenna.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—NISI PRIUS—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron and a Special Jury.)

Swallow v. *Chaytor.*

The plaintiff in this case was